

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction
for Ireland.

REPORT
OF
PROCEEDINGS
UNDER
THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS
FOR THE YEAR
1910.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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To

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your
Excellency the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of
Animals Acts for the year 1910.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MURRISON-STREET,
DUBLIN. 31st July, 1911.

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

24th July, 1911.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a proof of the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the year 1910.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary,
Department of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction,
Dublin.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE DISEASES OF
ANIMALS ACTS.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1910.

I. LEGISLATION.

Eight orders were issued by the Department under the above-named Acts in 1910. Two of these were revocation Orders. Two others (one of which was afterwards revoked) made additions to the list of countries affected by the restrictions on importation of foreign hay and straw into Ireland. The remaining four Orders dealt with the following subjects, viz:—(i.) the notification of certain forms of bovine tuberculosis; (ii.) the compulsory dipping of sheep twice yearly throughout Ireland; (iii.) the notification by Veterinary Surgeons of cases of contagious animal disease of certain specified kinds coming under their notice in private practice; (iv.) the places at Irish Ports to which animals are brought for inspection before shipment to Great Britain.

The Diseases of Animals Act, 1910, came into operation on the 1st of October last. This Act, though dealing solely with the transit of horses from Great Britain to places outside the British Islands, indirectly affects Ireland, owing to the circumstance that shipments of horses from this country to the Continent are ordinarily made *via* Great Britain.

II. DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

The diseases at present scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts in Ireland are:—

Cattle Plague,
Foot and Mouth Disease,
Pleuro Pneumonia,
Anthrax,
Sheep Fox,
Sheep Scab,

Swine Fever,
Rabies,
Glanders or Farcy,
Parasitic Mange,
Epizootic Lymphangitis,
*Bovine Tuberculosis (in
certain forms).

* Scheduled for first time in 1910.

Outbreaks of six of these maladies were recorded in Ireland in 1910, viz.:—Anthrax, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, Glanders or Farcy, Parasitic Mange and Bovine Tuberculosis. The subjoined table gives the numbers of outbreaks in that year as compared with the preceding year:—

Kind of Animals.	Total Number of each kind of Animals in Ireland in 1910.	Scheduled Diseases to which such Animals are liable.	Number of Outbreaks of each Disease during which Animals in the year		Total Number of each kind of Animals in Ireland in 1909.
			1910	1909	
Cattle,	4,466,688	Contagious Fever, Foot and Mouth Disease, Cloot Pericarditis, Rabies, Glanders, Bovine Tuberculosis,	— — — — 5 463	— — — — 9 —	4,466,688
Sheep,	3,878,316	Foot and Mouth Disease, Rabies, Anthrax, Sheep-Scab, Sheep-Scab,	— — — — 482	— — — — 482	3,878,316
Pigs,	1,220,965	Foot and Mouth Disease, Swine Fever, Rabies, Anthrax,	— 395 — —	87 — — —	1,220,965
Horses,	215,814	Foot and Mouth Disease, Rabies, Anthrax,	— — —	— — —	215,814
Goats,	865,303	Rabies, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Anthrax, Glanders or Farcy, Parasitic Mange,	— — — 1 —	— — — 72 —	865,303
Dogs,	505,479	Rabies,	—	—	505,479

From the above table it will be seen that, relatively to the five stock totals, the incidence of disease among animals in Ireland remained light in 1910. As regards Bovine Tuberculosis no comparison with previous years is practicable, as the disease had not been scheduled prior to 1910. In relation to diseases of horses there was a re-appearance of Glanders, one outbreak of which was recorded.

Only 6 outbreaks of Anthrax, involving the death of 12 animals, were recorded in Ireland last year. These outbreaks occurred in different counties and were all of an isolated character, but in two instances the disease had appeared previously at the place of outbreak. In some of the other cases artificial feeding stuffs were supposed to have introduced the infection. It was not, however, found possible to trace the disease definitely to this source. One of the outbreaks, which was discovered in a carcase that had been skinned, resulted in a development of lesions of Anthrax in the butcher who had removed the hide, but, happily, a fatal result did not ensue.

In view of the attention given to the question of tubercular disease in cattle, it was thought desirable to take action with the object of obtaining fuller information as to the extent of certain forms of the disease in Irish cattle. An Order entitled the Bovine Tuberculosis Notification (Ireland) Order of 1910 was therefore issued, in the early part of last year, imposing on owners the obligation of notifying the Police respecting any cases of tubercular emaciation or udder disease appearing among their cattle. This Order came into force on 14th February, 1910, and 403 Reports were in all received thereunder up to 31st December, inclusive. Of the 427 animals included in such reports 352 were stated to suffer from emaciation; 64 from disease of the udder, and 11 were unclassified. It seems likely, however, that the disease is more prevalent than these figures indicate.

The single outbreak of Glanders recorded in Ireland in 1910 occurred in March in County Londonderry. Two horses were affected. These were the only equine animals on the premises. Slaughter was duly carried out in both cases, and the premises were then thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. As there was no information respecting the source of the disease, over two years having elapsed since the last previous confirmed outbreak in Ireland, it was thought desirable to arrange for a house-to-house inspection of horses in County Londonderry. This inspection brought to light no fresh centre of the disease, but at one place seven suspected horses were slaughtered. A bacteriological investigation subsequently failed, however, to show that Glanders had existed on the premises.

The position as regards Parasitic Mange among equine animals in Ireland in 1910 was fairly satisfactory. Sixty-two outbreaks were recorded, a lower total than in any other completed year, except one, since the disease was first scheduled. The detailed particulars in the matter will be found in Tables 12 and 13 at pages 47 and 48.

ANTHRAX.

BOVINE
TUBERCULOSIS.GLANDERS
OR FARCY.PARASITIC
MANGE.

Sheep Scab still remains the most prevalent of the scheduled diseases among stock in Ireland. In all
 SHEEP 463 outbreaks came under notice in 1910,
 SCAB. an increase of 18 on the figure for the preceding year. The 1910 total is, in fact, the highest recorded since 1904, but it was exceeded considerably in some earlier years. Tables 15 and 16, at pages 49 and 50, give the full statistical particulars.

One of the outbreaks in 1910 occurred in the large tract of open country known as the Carragh of Kildare, to which sheep are brought each season for grazing from surrounding districts, and especially from certain mountain areas in neighbouring counties. This procedure results in a large aggregation of sheep (nearly 8,000 head) at the Carragh, during the summer, and the dispersal of the greater number as the winter comes on. As such conditions obviously involve a liability to the spread of scab the Kildare County Council deemed it desirable to take special measures to counteract this danger. They arranged for the erection of a well-appointed dipping station, which will provide facilities for the dipping in a single day of the entire stock of sheep on the Carragh. Such dipping is intended to be carried out as often as may seem requisite. Arrangements will also be made, in co-operation with the Authorities of the Carragh, for securing that sheep for grazing shall, in future, be moved into and out of the Carragh only in accordance with specified conditions. By these means it is hoped that a satisfactory standard of freedom from sheep scab will be attained as regards this locality.

For the country at large the sheep dipping requirements were modified in 1910 by the issue of an Order revoking previous Orders and providing for the regular carrying out, all over Ireland, of two dippings yearly, the first to take place between 15th June and 31st August, inclusive, the second between 1st September and 15th November, inclusive. The earlier of these periods, known as the Summer Dipping Period, is the same as was prescribed in the Order of 1907; the later, known as the Autumn Dipping Period, is fifteen days shorter than was allowed for the Autumn dipping in the Temporary Order of 1909. This change was deemed advisable as a result of the experience gained in the administration of the 1909 Order. In districts where an early breeding season obtains it was not found advantageous to permit the second dipping to be carried out up to as late a date as 30th November.

The particulars furnished to the Department as to the number of sheep dipped in the two periods in the several administrative counties are as follows:—

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

9

County.	Number of Sheep dipped.	
	Summer Period.	Autumn Period.
Antrim,	33,330	65,646
Armagh,	23,521	16,066
Callow,	33,626	55,311
Cavan,	17,343	11,419
Clare,	57,485	45,648
Cork,	122,779	56,736
Down,	74,656	67,711
Dublin,	190,324	78,196
Fermanagh,	61,419	56,155
Galway,	2,419	5,087
Kerry,	447,903	328,985
Kildare,	68,941	44,164
Kilkenny,	121,888	91,282
Kings,	22,754	12,871
Laois,	74,797	50,204
Limerick,	4,846	5,709
Londonderry,	30,195	24,289
Longford,	66,618	45,045
Louth,	17,767	3,199
Mayo,	21,450	21,738
Meath,	132,460	106,995
Monaghan,	131,266	79,999
Queen's,	11,871	5,613
Rooskenon,	29,848	36,199
Sligo,	86,610	68,873
Tipperary, N.R.,	26,077	5,085
Tipperary, S.R.,	45,115	27,399
Tyrone,	76,465	52,695
Waterford,	58,376	34,999
Westmeath,	55,186	43,638
Wexford,	70,625	28,541
Wicklow,	155,861	117,676
	190,516	171,593
County Boroughs.		
Belfast,	32	21
Cork,	117	—
Dublin,	599	146
Lancaster,	83	52
Londonderry,	112	51
Waterford,	—	20
Total,	2,614,429	1,808,287

The total number of outbreaks of Swine Fever confirmed in Ireland in 1910 was 106, a figure substantially below the average of recent years, but exceeding by 19 the exceptionally favourable total of 87 outbreaks recorded in 1909. The increase in 1910 was, however, confined solely to the Dublin district. Were it not for the sustained prevalence of the disease in this neighbourhood, in which an aggregate of 95 outbreaks occurred, the position generally in the latter year would have been of a very encouraging character.

III. EXPORTS OF ANIMALS.

In 1910 the cattle exports from Ireland not only exceeded, by 30,598, those for 1909, but were also above the general average of recent years. As compared with 1909, the increase last year was altogether under the head of store cattle, of which 37,650 more were exported in 1910; but against this advance there were reductions amounting to 7,052 head in other classes.

Sheep exports in 1910, though fairly well up to the average of late years, were less, by 142,599, than in 1909, the record for which was, however, rather exceptionally favourable.

Swine exports, which had been at a low level in 1909, showed a further reduction of 3,058 head in 1910. Probably the growth of the home demand for swine for slaughter is tending to diminish the surplus available for exportation.

Exports of horses in 1910 were 2,529 head over those for 1909. In this connection it is desirable to note that a proportion—probably somewhere about 5 per cent.—of the horses shipped annually from this country are not, in any proper sense, export animals. Some are Cross-channel visitants which return after having been in Ireland for some temporary purpose, such as hunting, racing, polo, breeding, exhibition, etc.; others are Irish-owned horses, which are sent to Great Britain for similar purposes, and may be brought back again to Ireland.

The detailed tables in regard to the live stock exports will be found at pages 68 to 69 inclusive.

IV. IMPORTS OF ANIMALS.

Cattle imports in 1910 were about at a normal level. The total was 688 head, consisting mostly of pedigree animals for breeding or exhibition. Imported sheep reached a total of 58,736 head, an increase of 8,683 head on the figure for the preceding year. Some part of this advance was due to the development, in the early part of 1910, at the Ports of Dublin and Cork, of an inward trade in fat sheep from England, for immediate slaughter, to meet a temporary deficiency in the local supply of such animals. Swine importations are always low. The total for 1910 was 32 head only. Horse imports were 290 head fewer in 1910 than in the previous year. The variation is not important, and calls for no special comment.

The detailed tables in regard to the live stock imports will be found at pages 68 to 69 inclusive.

Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland
(Veterinary Branch).
July, 1911.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR, VETERINARY BRANCH.

Outbreaks of only five of the eleven diseases scheduled by the Department occurred during the year, 1910, namely:—Glanders, Parasitic Mange, Anthrax, Sheep Scab, and Swine Fever. The diseases among equine animals will be dealt with first.

Horses, Asses and Mules.

At the outset it should be mentioned that the serious diseases of Epizootic Lymphangitis and Anthrax were not discovered among these animals during the twelve months under review.

One outbreak of Glanders was recorded in 1910, so that the immunity from the disease which the country enjoyed since 1907 has been interrupted. In the North of Ireland—County Londonderry—this disease made its appearance and was confirmed. The origin of the outbreak is obscure, but its ramifications were fully investigated and traced, and the possibility of its extension is remote.

GLANDERS AND Farcy.

During the latter part of 1909 the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, drew the attention of the Department to the fact that a horse which had been forwarded from County Londonderry to Glasgow and sold in one of the barns there had subsequently been condemned and slaughtered as a case of Glanders. Careful inquiries were made over the county to trace the previous history of this animal and of all horses which had been in contact with it. This inquiry was conducted with the most minute care, and all horses ascertained to have been in contact were tested with Mallein, but the results were negative in each case. The only unsatisfactory feature connected with the history of the exported horse was that for a few weeks before its shipment it had been grazing in a field with a number of other horses which were subsequently slaughtered as being old and decrepit. The history of these latter horses could not be fully followed up, nor could they be identified.

The neighbourhood from which they were said to have come was visited and a number of inspections made, but no history of the disease could be found. Notwithstanding this, suspicions were aroused in connection with this particular district, and for some time a keen outlook was kept in respect of any sickness among horses. In March, 1910, in the district of Limavady, some distance from the locality in which had been the homestead of the exported horse above referred to, a case was reported, and after the usual investigation, testing, etc., it was found to be one of Glanders. All necessary care was taken to pursue the investigation into the history of this outbreak, but the origin could not

be satisfactorily ascertained. A number of horses were tested, but no definite result was obtained; and in the course of time, after the slaughter of two horses on the infected premises, and the necessary cleansing and disinfection, the outbreak was declared closed.

Arising out of the consideration of this outbreak, and the suspicion which attached to the district concerned, the Department considered it desirable to commence a House to House inspection of equine animals in the County Londonderry. This ultimately covered a great part of the county, and proved to be long, searching, and tedious in its character. In the course of this general inspection, 16,337 equines were inspected, the property of 8,996 owners, and it entailed the visiting of 1,249 townlands, the majority of which had to be returned to on more than one occasion in order to inspect certain horses which at the time of the first visit had been necessarily absent. This series of inspections covered a period of about four months altogether, and engaged the continued attention of six Veterinary Inspectors. In the course of the duty suspicion attached to certain premises, and the slaughter of seven horses, suspected to be affected with the disease, was considered expedient; the post-mortem examinations, however, showed negative results. Further, eleven horses, other than those in contact with the several animals referred to, were tested with Mallein, but without response; and during the investigation some cases of Strangles, Lymphangitis, and other horse ailments were reported on. At the end of this period, and having regard to the negative results of this far-reaching inspection, it was decided that it would not be necessary to continue further the investigation, and, accordingly, the record closed with the one outbreak of Glanders described.

At the same time that this special inspection was carried out to exterminate equine disease in the county referred to, and to safeguard the country generally from their introduction, continuous supervision was extended to the importation of horses from abroad as well as from Great Britain, Channel Islands, and the Isle-of-Man. In connection with these importations 1,268 horses were tested with Mallein before they were permitted to come into this country. As regards the importations generally—apart from the question of examination and testing in connection with suspected disease—the total numbers of horses imported from Great Britain, etc., and foreign countries during the year were as follows,—Great Britain, including Channel Islands and Isle-of-Man, 4,408; from foreign countries, 610, of which number 549 were from Iceland.

The following Table has been extended so as to include particulars for the year 1910, and it will be observed

PARASITIC MANGE. that there is a decrease both as regards the number of outbreaks and the number of animals attacked. The disease made its appearance in all the Provinces, but particularly in the County Boroughs—Belfast, Cork and Dublin accounting for about a third of the number of outbreaks found in Ireland.

1910.

PARASITIC MANOE.

Year.	No. of Outbreaks.	No. of Animals Attacked.
1904,	162	262
1905,	169	322
1906,	85	130
1907,	77	94
1908,	42	59
1909,	77	110
1910,	62	82

Special attention was given as in previous years to the horses travelling about the country from place to place attached to perambulating shows, such as those connected with circuses, travelling shooting galleries, and so on. These horses are apparently under no special supervision, and it is natural to anticipate that they should be the subject of a certain amount of suspicion. The horses, etc., attached to these travelling concerns were inspected at regular intervals during the year, and the particulars of this duty appear on the accompanying Table.

RETURN of the number of Horses, Asses and Mules attached to Travelling Shows throughout Ireland which have been inspected during the year 1910:—

Number of Travelling Shows	Number and kind of Animals Attached	Observations.
83	Horses, 261	No case of contagious disease was discovered amongst these animals during the course of the various inspections.
	Asses, 87	
	Mules, 51	
	Ponies, 72	
Total for 1910, 501		
" for 1909, 535		

The only other disease affecting horses that special reference need be made to in this report is Dourine. Horses coming from abroad were specifically examined for this disease. A Veterinary Certificate was required indicating their freedom, and the Mallein Test was resorted to. In no case that might be referred to under this heading was there any suspicion of its existence.

Cattle.

There has been little alteration since last year in the position as regards this disease, the figures showing a somewhat smaller number of outbreaks than arose for some years past, but the difference is inconsiderable and need not be regarded seriously. The

chief feature in connection with this year's report is that in the case of two of the outbreaks, involving the death of five head of stock, the feeding cake used on both the places where the disease occurred was obtained from the same source, and was supplied about the same time. This of course would strengthen the suspicion that this particular food was the cause of the outbreak. Large portions of the cake were obtained from both places, and careful feeding experiments were carried out, but without any fatal consequences to the experimental animals. This result, however, does not warrant any definite conclusion, except that the particular cake used for feeding the experimental animals did not cause death. It is possible that the consignment may have become infected *en route*, and that a portion of the infected cake was supplied to these premises, but that there was a large quantity of the cake which was not infected in any way. In all instances where an outbreak was recorded, bacteriological proof was obtained at the Departmental Laboratory.

Besides the six confirmed outbreaks of the disease there were eighteen other supposed cases brought under notice, but the negative results of the examination and the absence of any suspicious evidence left them unconfirmed. It is a common practice when animals die suddenly to bring the fact under the notice of the authorities, in the hope that compensation will be obtained under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

The outbreaks of this disease cannot be altogether viewed with unconcern, but they do not at all assume the importance which is attached to other "scheduled" diseases.

Sheep.

The Table hereunder contains a record since 1904 to date of the number of outbreaks occurring during each year, and the total number of sheep attacked—as far as statistics are available.

SHEEP SCAR		Outbreaks.	No. of Sheep attacked.
Year			
1904,	-	486	6,433
1905,	-	339	4,263
1906,	-	256	3,513
1907,	-	333	5,198
1908,	-	384	6,182
1909,	-	445	7,129
1910,	-	463	6,075

It will be observed that, as compared with 1909, there is a small increase in the number of outbreaks, while a less number of sheep were found affected. It is premature to hope that this indicates there is any very great impression made on the disease in Ireland at present.

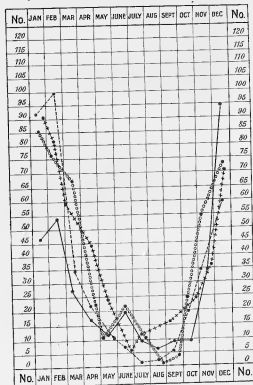
The Diagram presented, showing the variations in the monthly number of outbreaks for a few years past, shows little change as regards the rise and fall of the disease. The highest number

SHEEP SCAB IN IRELAND.

Outbreaks.

Diagram showing the variations in the Monthly Numbers of Outbreaks during the years 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

1907.—— 1908.----- 1909.ooooo 1910.+++++



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of outbreaks occurred in January and December, and the smallest number in the Summer months. This may be due to some extent to the fact that the fleece of sheep in the winter, and until the clipping season (about the end of May or June), affords a certain amount of protection to the scab insect, and also withstands to some extent the power of some of the dips used to penetrate to the animal's skin. In the Summer the short-cut wool and the opportunity accordingly given for more thorough dipping may have much to do with the decrease in the number of outbreaks. Another feature may be recalled, namely, that in mountain districts, where most of the Sheep Scab cases occur, the sheep are not under such close supervision as they are during the Autumn, Winter, and Spring months, and the cases of disease which it is anticipated commence in the late Summer are but the forerunners of the more frequent outbreaks which develop during the period between September and December.

In connection with the House to House Inspection of horses, already referred to earlier in this Report as having taken place in the County of Londonderry, an inspection was made at the same time of the sheep that were found at the homesteads of the owners visited. On 401 of these homesteads, extending through 274 townlands, a total number of 7,703 sheep were inspected, but as the result there were only three outbreaks of the disease discovered. It is worthy of note that the Inspectors engaged in this duty reported that a large number of the owners of sheep in the districts they visited possessed fixed dipping tanks, and resorted to the process of dipping more frequently than is required by the Dipping Order.

The question of sheep-dipping generally is one to which much attention was devoted during the season, and in another portion of the report definite particulars are given. There is still considerable room for the adoption of more energetic measures on the part of owners of sheep than at present obtain; and it is to be hoped that the desire to enhance the value of the sheep industry, and the incidental gains resulting from more extended adoption of sheep-dipping, will tend to stimulate those concerned to greater efforts in the future.

Swine.

The usual Map, Return, and Diagram are furnished for the purpose of illustrating the position in connection with this disease. The figures indicate that there has been a considerable increase in the number of outbreaks of the disease; the total number occurring during the previous year (1909) was 87, whereas in 1910 the figure rose to 106. This increase took place chiefly during the months of April, May, and June, and there was also an increase during the month of December.

SWINE FEVER IN IRELAND IN 1910.

Provinces.	No. of Outbreaks confirmed during the year.
Ulster	3
Munster	1
Leinster	192
Connaught	1
Total for Ireland	196
Districts of Local Authorities.	
ULSTER:	
County Borough of Belfast	—
County Londonderry	—
County Antrim	—
County Armagh	—
County Cavan	2
County Donegal	—
County Down	—
County Fermanagh	—
County Londonderry	—
County Monaghan	—
County Tyrone	—
MUNSTER:	
County Borough of Cork	—
County Waterford	—
County Limerick	—
County Clare	—
County Cork	1
County Kerry	—
County Limerick	—
County Tipperary N.R.	—
County Tipperary S.R.	—
County Waterford	—
LEINSTER:	
County Borough of Dublin (N.D. 29. S.D. 35)	74
County Carlow	—
County Dublin	21
County Kildare	1
County Kilkenny	2
County King's	—
County Longford	—
County Louth	1
County Meath	—
County Queen's	—
County Westmeath	—
County Wexford	2
County Wicklow	1
CONNAUGHT:	
County Galway	1
County Leitrim	—
County Mayo	—
County Roscommon	—
County Sligo	—
Total for Ireland	196

DISTRIBUTION OF SWINE FEVER IN 1910.

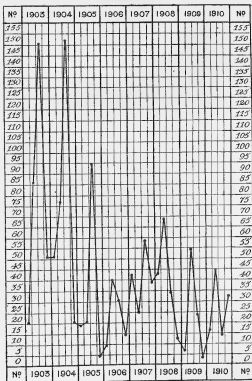


THE WILD-MASTERS (A. T. A. Co., Ltd.)
 (1910) WILD-MASTERS (A. T. A. Co., Ltd.)

SWINE FEVER IN IRELAND.

Outbreaks.

Diagram showing the variations in the Quarterly Numbers of Outbreaks during the years 1900-1910 inclusive.



N.B.—The four spaces in each yearly column contain an indication of the figures for the quarters of that year ended 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December.

(1911) W.P. 222—(1912) W.P. 222/11 | A.T. 505.126
(1913) W.P. 222—(1914) W.P. 222/11

On reference to the Map illustrating the distribution of this disease over the country generally and the variation of the quarterly numbers of outbreaks, it is noticeable that by far the largest number of outbreaks of this disease appeared in the Province of Leinster. Out of the total number (106) which occurred, 102 were found in that Province, and of these 95 arose in the County Borough and County of Dublin together.

The inquiries which were made with reference to the history and origin of these outbreaks occurring in Dublin County and Borough showed that of the total number (95) no less than 64 were traced directly or indirectly to the Dublin Swine Market. It has been previously pointed out that the Market is not in a satisfactory condition: much improvement could be effected and is urgently needed. Until this improvement takes place the ratepayers concerned must continue to bear their share of the expenditure incurred in connection with the operations under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the suppression of this disease. The authorities who have charge of the Market have been approached in the matter, but so far without effect. Failing satisfactory action on their part, the only alternative apparently available would be to follow a course similar to that which was found necessary in connection with the suppression of Foot-and-Mouth Disease when it made its appearance in Dublin many years ago—that is, to close the Swine Market until it is put into a proper state of repair and a satisfactory hygienic condition, and make other temporary arrangements for the exhibition of swine in the City. It is to be hoped, however, that so drastic a course as this will not have to be resorted to.

Owing to the increase in the number of outbreaks of swine fever an increase of expenditure under this head was inevitable, but it only reached a sum of about £850 over that of the previous year. Particulars are given in the Table hereunder for the period since 1896.

	EXPENDITURE.				Compensation.		
					£	s.	d.
1896,	4,433	6	8
1897,	5,545	15	3
1898,	5,748	7	5
1899,	7,348	15	6
1900	4,233	1	6
1901,	4,309	6	2
1902,	4,597	2	8
1903,	5,297	11	0
1904,	6,906	16	6
1905,	3,075	13	11
1906,	1,995	13	2
1907,	4,361	6	6
1908,	7,237	9	6
1909,	5,194	9	6
1910,	4,612	11	8

N.B.—The period covered in each instance represents twelve months from 1st November of previous year to 31st October, of year shown.

This process was carefully carried out on all premises on which the disease appeared, and was confirmed on post-mortem examination. In addition, other premises which were in the immediate proximity of infected places, or on which in-contact swine had been slaughtered, were cleansed and disinfected. Another class of premises was also included, as a matter of precaution, viz., those on which cases had been reported, but where the post-mortem examination was of an indefinite character, and no swine remained to admit of confirmation by further slaughter and examination.

The accompanying Table has been extended so as to include the figures for the year 1910. The column containing the figures representing the percentage of disease among slaughtered swine shows an increase of 1 per cent. This increase, slight though it is, is unsatisfactory in one respect, but may be regarded as affording some satisfaction in another, inasmuch as the slaughter of these diseased swine prevented their being the means of spreading the contagion to other herds free from disease.

TABLE showing particulars as to Slaughtered Swine, and percentage found affected with Swine Fever.

Year.	Found Diseased.	In Contact.	Suspected Cases.	Total Number Slaughtered.	Percentage of Diseased among Slaughtered Swine.
1900. . .	980	2,733	273	3,986	24.586
1901. . .	978	3,053	223	4,254	22.986
1902. . .	724	2,484	203	3,265	22.515
1903. . .	824	3,558	299	4,681	17.596
1904. . .	628	3,428	335	4,451	14.109
1905. . .	264	1,149	238	1,651	15.960
1906. . .	327	793	403	1,511	20.979
1907. . .	745	2,043	394	3,282	22.626
1908. . .	618	3,604	343	4,467	13.767
1909. . .	273	1,397	587	3,157	12.456
1910. . .	402	1,849	475	3,805	13.733

The system of carrying out post-mortem examinations locally, and transmitting suspected viscera to headquarters for examination, has been followed as in previous years. A large number of examinations of the viscera are also made finally in the country and the results transmitted to the central offices. During the year 729 swine came under notice as having died, and 118 were slaughtered by local officers. Of 625 of these swine which died it was possible to make post-mortem examinations, but in the remaining 104 instances the examination was impracticable from

various causes, e.g., portions of the viscera not being available, decomposition, etc. As regards the 118 cases referred to—14 were found affected with swine fever and 104 declared free from that disease. Accordingly, the total number of post-mortem examinations made locally came to 748. This, however, is but a small number compared with that representing the extent of the work performed in Dublin; the duty carried out under the latter head amounting to a total of 3,626 post-mortem examinations. This total included the examination of the viscera of swine which formed part of infected herds; those which were in contact and had been slaughtered as a precautionary measure; and swine slaughtered as "Test Cases." Of the total number examined, including slaughtered and dead swine, 499 were found on post-mortem examination to be cases of swine fever, while the remaining 3,127 were returned as free from that disease.

There still appear to be some people who consider that the best way to get rid of carcasses, without bringing them under the due notice of the authorities, is to dispose of them in highways and by-ways in the vicinities of the cities where the deaths occur. The total number of such carcasses found during the 12 months has been 13—representing a considerable decrease over the average for the past 9 or 10 years. It may be of interest to quote the figures since 1901:—1901, 50; 1902, 50; 1903, 70; 1904, 37; 1905, 23; 1906, 30; 1907, 42; 1908, 25; 1909, 17; 1910, 13.

It is further satisfactory to be able to report that, of these 13, 10 were traced to the premises from whence they had been taken. Post-mortem examination was possible in 10 instances, and in all these the reports indicated that there were no appearances revealed suspicious of swine fever. In the other three cases the viscera had been taken from the carcasses, and it is presumed that in these instances the real fact was that they were animals which had been slaughtered and dressed, probably for human consumption, but were subsequently found unfit for that purpose, and, rather than bring them under notice in the proper manner, they were surreptitiously disposed of as above indicated. There is no reason, however, to apprehend that they were cases of swine fever.

The method of procedure adopted for the purpose of tracing these carcasses, as above, to the premises from which they were moved has improved very considerably of recent years, and this is due to a great extent to the supervision which is given in the City Markets of Dublin and Belfast; and it may be reasonably concluded that the improvement as regards supervision, tracing, etc., has assisted in keeping down the tendency on the part of owners in the direction of surreptitious disposal of dead swine.

The subjoined Table indicates that the amount of duty in the direction of House-to-House Inspections of swine which has been resorted to in past years has not been availed of so much during the year 1910, as the necessity for having recourse to it did not appear so much to arise. Special and con-

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE
INSPECTIONS.

tinuous supervision on the part of the Veterinary Staff and the special police over the district wherein the largest number of outbreaks were found to exist—namely, the City and County of Dublin—seemed to render it unnecessary to carry out an extended series of House-to-House Inspections of swine in that district. However, as is shown by the Table, a certain amount of duty was performed under this head, inasmuch as 1,036 premises were visited, whereon were kept 8,544 head of swine. All swine inspected in the course of this duty were found free from swine fever.

RETURN of Special House to House Inspections of Swine in Dublin and District and Cork City during the year 1910:—

District.	Number of Premises.	Number of Swine.	Result of Inspection.
Dublin City, . . .	1,036	8,544	All free from Swine Fever.
County (23/3 to 26/3)	30	199	do. do.
Glendalough, . . .	45	139	do. do.
Dundrum, . . .	81	545	do. do.
Cork City, . . .	82	774	do. do.
Totals, . . .	1,274	10,111	

No special inspections in provincial districts were carried out during this year, as all the disease that appeared was practically confined to Dublin and County.

The Table presented hereunder is extended to include the figures for the year, and it will be seen that a small increase has taken place both as regards Dublin and Belfast in the number of swine sold for home feeding, and a decrease in the number sold for home slaughter. Increases in both Markets have taken place in regard to the export slaughter swine. It is observable also that the number of swine unsold is greater in both records over the figures for last year.

MARKETS.

DUBLIN AND BELFAST SWINE MARKETS,
1910.

Market.	Year.	Swine Sold.				Swine Unsold	Total
		Feeding.		Slaughter			
		Home	Export.*	Home	Export.		
Dublin,	1906	20,811	—	6,377	20,724	1,666	51,871
	1907	22,838	—	5,496	20,386	2,072	55,712
	1908	21,030	—	14,563	15,381	1,021	54,774
	1909	20,920	—	13,329	17,264	1,182	52,744
	1910	21,478	—	12,409	18,964	1,530	54,311
Belfast,	1906	18,449	—	135	163	4,110	21,907
	1907	19,241	—	142	97	4,367	24,077
	1908	16,966	—	147	4	2,415	19,522
	1909	16,936	—	77	51	2,327	20,181
	1910	17,004	—	65	135	2,358	20,540

* The absence of figures in this column is due to the fact that the British Regulations prevent the importation of Store Swine into Great Britain from a public market.

The statistics also indicate that the majority of swine exposed for sale in the Belfast Market belong to the class of "stores," very few being sold for home slaughter or export; and in the case of the Dublin Market a noticeable feature in comparison with Belfast is that the figures with reference to swine sold for export slaughter are very considerable.

The system of inspection which has been in existence for several years past and which has been found to produce excellent results, entailing on the officers of the Department the inspection of all swine on the premises from which one or more had been entered for exhibition at some of the Agricultural Shows held throughout the country, was continued during the year. The Return gives the necessary particulars connected with this duty.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

1910.

RETURN showing the number of Swine exhibited and inspected, together with all in-contact Swine, at the various Agricultural Shows held during the year 1910:—

Number of Shows held	Number of Exhibitors	Total number of Swine inspected at Homesteads.	Total number of Swine exhibited and inspected at various Shows.
64	319	2,187	573

All these Swine were found to be free from swine fever at the time of inspection.

It is a matter of note that the total number of Shows held and the total number of exhibitors of swine, as well as the numbers found at the homesteads visited for the purpose of inspection, do not vary very much each year. In no case were any appearances presented suspicious of swine fever, either among the exhibits or the swine on the premises from which the exhibits were to be moved, and, furthermore, there is no reason to believe that any disease was conveyed from any of the Shows to the homesteads or to other premises. Many of the swine exhibited at these Shows were sold and sent to other centres. Particulars of these transactions have in most cases been collected, so that if an outbreak of disease did occur it would have been practicable to trace back to the Show, ascertain what other swine were there, and then prosecute inquiries, and carry out any procedure that might have seemed advisable.

Dogs.

During the year no case of Rabies has been confirmed. There have been many instances where dogs were suspected to have been rabid, simply because they developed vicious symptoms and may have bitten or endeavoured to bite some passer-by. Care was taken when an animal was suspected to be the victim of this disease to carry out the necessary laboratory experiments in connection with any specimens sent for examination, but in the course of these experiments the presence of rabies was not demonstrated in any case.

The usual supervision was exercised over the arrival of dogs on board vessels from foreign countries into Irish ports. On some few occasions the owners disposed of their dogs by drowning or otherwise where adequate arrangements were not available for

having them confined to the ship as required. In one or two cases dogs escaped from these vessels, and the efforts made to trace them were not successful.

Other Animals.

No animals other than those referred to in the previous sections of this report were imported into Ireland, except such as have been specially intended for exhibition or zoological purposes. The number of these during the course of the 12 months was very limited; and if they came within the scope of the Acts arrangements were made for inspection at the port of debarkation; for isolation for a precautionary period of 28 days after arrival; and for further inspection after the conclusion of the period of isolation. Other precautionary measures were adopted—such as the requiring of Declarations and Veterinary Certificates from owners or officials at the places from which they were forwarded.

Carcasses Washed Ashore.

The Return submitted indicates the number of carcasses which have been found on the sea coast during the course of the year. Ireland, being an island, offers a very long coast line, and the sea affords abundant facilities for the disposal of carcasses without having resort to burying them. Whenever practicable, the Receivers of Wreck, under the instructions of the Board of Trade, have brought all such cases under the notice of the Department. Notwithstanding the facilities above referred to it seems somewhat surprising that such a small number of carcasses have found their way into the sea by any means and been washed ashore. The total number (127) may not be regarded as high, taking into account the length of the coast line and the opportunity it offers, as well as the fact that Ireland is a country from which a large number of animals are conveyed by sea direct, and past which a number of animals are brought on foreign vessels on their way to the large slaughter stations in Great Britain. In nearly all the cases brought under observation evidence was forthcoming which would tend to show that the animals were Irish—few were foreign animals thrown from passing vessels. The presumption, therefore, is that instead of incurring the expense of burying such carcasses, the owners find it more convenient to simply cast such carcasses into the sea. A number may have fallen off the cliffs or may have otherwise been accidentally drowned.

Wherever practicable post-mortem examinations were carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon located in the district, acting under direct instructions. In 85 cases the carcasses were too decomposed to admit of post-mortem examinations being made. Probably some of them had been in the sea for a considerable time. The results that were obtainable are as shown in the Table.

1910.

RETURNS of Carcasses washed ashore, together with the result of Post-Mortem Examinations where practicable:—

Number and kind of Carcass		Result of P.M.E.
Cattle	47 . . .	26 Congestion of Lungs. 5 Disease of Liver.
Horses	1 . . .	11 Gastritis. 3 Septic poisoning.
Sheep	48 . . .	8 Endocarditis. 25 Pneumonia.
Asses	7 . . .	5 Pleurisy. 1 White Scour.
Pigs	30 . . .	1 Black Leg. 5 Impaction of Stomach.
Goats	4 . . .	11 Enteritis. 1 Chasmatitis. 1 Irregular Perforation. 15 Too decomposed. No P.M.E. made.
Total,		157.

General Observations.

In concluding this Report it might be as well that attention should again be specially directed to the unsatisfactory state of things already referred to earlier in this Report, and also indicated in last year's Report, in connection with the Dublin Metropolitan Market. These unsatisfactory conditions remain unaltered, though the necessity for the alteration is intensified when it is taken into consideration that by far the greater number of outbreaks of swine fever are connected directly or indirectly with this Market, and that the City and County of Dublin and some of the surrounding Counties in the Province of Leinster are really the centre of the disease. The time has arrived for determined and united action for the eradication of swine fever. This result cannot be attained without the hearty co-operation of owners of swine, salesmasters, municipal authorities, swine dealers, and all others concerned in the industry whose best interests would be served by using every means within their power to assist the Department in the suppression of this disease. The price paid by consumers for bacon in its varied forms is sufficiently high to render it necessary that as much as possible of this food should be saved for human consumption, while at the present time it is evident that a large quantity is lost through the ravages of swine fever.

Other points connected with swine may be referred to, namely, the unsatisfactory conditions relating to housing, which have been mentioned also in previous reports; the injudicious methods of feeding; and the unsuitable hygienic surroundings in which these

animals are kept. Swine, in their normal condition, are animals disposed to be cleanly in their habits. Uncleanliness is forced upon them by those who are supposed to look after them: they are left in insanitary surroundings and no opportunity given of cleansing themselves in the natural manner. As a result, numbers of them become ill, die prematurely, and are, therefore, lost as food. Moreover, apart from the question of the suppression of Swine Fever, the conditions under which the keeping of swine in large towns and cities is carried on have a very important bearing on the public health.

To illustrate that there has been a disposition on the part of owners to bring diseased animals—or animals suspected of suffering from contagious disease—under the notice of the Department, so that such measures may be put in force as are considered necessary for the suppression of disease, or for the better treatment of the herds, it is interesting again to note that a very great number of reports of suspected disease continue to be received. The Table hereunder indicates the extent to which the practice of reporting such cases prevails. Naturally the largest figure relates to cases coming under the head of suspected swine fever; this is only to be expected, having regard to the circumstances already detailed in the Report. It is a rather noticeable and somewhat surprising feature that cases of supposed contagious Pleuro-pneumonia, a disease which has been suppressed for many years, still continue to be reported to a considerable extent. No less than 36 such cases were brought under notice during the course of the twelve months.

1910.
REPORTED CASES.

Swine Fever,	1,381
Sheep Scab,	567
Parasitic Mange,	85
Glanders,	42
Foot and Mouth Disease,	3
Epidemic Lymphangitis,	1
Anthrax,	24
Supposed Cattle Contagious Disease (including Pleuro-Pneumonia),	28
Babes,	120
Tuberculosis,	493
Total,	3,724

In concluding this Report reference should fittingly be made to the value of the services rendered willingly and at all seasons by the Dublin Metropolitan Police, the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the Special Police Staffs stationed, and acting under direct Departmental supervision, in Dublin and Belfast.

MATT. HEDLEY, F.R.C.V.S.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDING TRANSIT INSPECTOR, VETERINARY BRANCH, ON THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

It is gratifying to record that the Irish live stock trade showed considerable activity during 1910, and that there was a keen demand for all classes of cattle.

STATE OF THE
CATTLE TRADE.

Large sums were realised for fat cattle; and at one period of the year the current prices for beasts showing nice quality and finish were the highest recorded for several years. In the latter quarter of the year, however, a serious fall in prices occurred. Large numbers of cattle in half fat condition were put on the markets, and were hardly saleable even at figures unremunerative to the sellers.

There was a brisk demand for store cattle, especially for well-bred animals. Prices ruled higher at the end of 1910 for live stock of this description than at the corresponding period of the previous year. Notwithstanding this, the supply of young cattle of good condition and quality was not equal to the demand at any period of the year.

A steady demand existed for milch cows and springers giving promise of good milking qualities, and prices showed an upward tendency. As mentioned in previous reports, the supply of cattle of this kind was not sufficient to meet the requirements of buyers. The remunerative returns on animals of this class should cause much more attention to be given to the production of cows and heifers for milking purposes.

The sheep trade proved, on the whole, disappointing, especially towards the end of the year, owing to reduced prices.

During the summer months the price of pork reached a record figure, and, although a fall was experienced towards the end of the year, the price maintained a level which ought to encourage farmers to rear pigs in greater numbers. The supply of bacon pigs was not equal to the demand at any time throughout the year.

The general improvement in the quality of live stock at fairs and markets was continued.

LIVE STOCK.

Through the courtesy of the railway companies I have been enabled to compile the table hereunder showing the total traffic in live stock carried over the Irish railways during the year. For the purposes of comparison the table also includes the numbers of animals conveyed by the railways during 1909.

MOVEMENTS OF
ANIMALS BY RAILWAY
AND SEA.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE, CONVEYED OVER RAILWAYS IN IRELAND, IN 1909 AND 1910.

Year	Horses.	Cattle	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1909.	103,412	1,583,326	1,393,385	1,084,601	4,064,724
1910.	117,174	1,694,070	1,344,347	1,071,473	4,127,063
Increase, 1909.	13,762	111,144	—	—	124,906
Decrease, 1910.	—	—	48,238	13,128	—

It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the extensive substitution in Great Britain of mechanical traction for horse haulage, the numbers of horses carried by the railways and exported from Ireland to Great Britain considerably increased in 1910, as compared with the previous year.

The large number of cattle raised in 1910 is a further proof of the buoyancy of the trade in this class of live stock.

The table, however, is also indicative of the depression which existed in the sheep trade.

The following tables of comparison show the numbers of animals exposed for sale at some of the principal markets and fairs during the years 1909-10. In the case of the Ballinasloe Great October Fairs the figures indicate the numbers of animals sold and unsold on these occasions.

DUBLIN MARKETS.

Year	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1909.	173,694	373,979	47,925	595,598
1910.	182,553	364,535	52,925	599,993
Increase, 1910.	8,859	—	5,000	—
Decrease, 1910.	—	25,134	—	—

CORK MARKETS.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1909,	5,325	24,299	19,057	48,673
1910,	5,618	21,348	15,639	42,005
Increase, 1910,	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1910,	508	2,948	3,418	6,088

BELFAST MARKETS.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1909,	38,982	22,843	9,496	66,321
1910,	38,881	20,410	26,864	79,345
Increase, 1910,	—	—	13,648	10,114
Decrease, 1910,	101	2,433	—	—

LIMERICK OCTOBER FAIRS.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1909,	6,334	256	248	7,278
1910,	5,846	313	146	5,965
Increase, 1910,	—	17	—	—
Decrease, 1910,	1,288	—	100	1,671

BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIRS.

Year.	CATTLE			SHEEP		
	Sold.	Unsold.	Total.	Sold.	Unsold.	Total.
1909.	10,222	879	11,101	19,927	2,127	22,054
1910.	10,846	1,903	12,800	20,907	4,390	25,297
Increase, 1910, . . .	624	1,024	1,703	1,070	2,220	3,299
Decrease, 1910, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

The supplies of swine in particular Irish markets have within recent years fluctuated considerably, but in certain parts of the country the numbers of these animals exposed for sale at the regular markets and fairs are not a good test as to the scarcity or otherwise of marketable swine in the districts concerned, owing to the practice, which has extended so much throughout the south and west of Ireland, of purchasing, at specified centres, pigs by live weight for bacon-curing establishments, and to the system which prevails in the north of Ireland of slaughtering swine on the farmsteads and selling their carcasses in market towns.

The procedure adopted by some buyers of cattle in purchasing the live stock on the farms throughout the country is yearly becoming more prevalent. Such a practice possesses certain advantages, in so far as it may become unnecessary for the farmers to attend and expose their animals at fairs or markets, but the sale of live stock in this way does not admit of the healthy competition which should arise when numerous buyers meet at the same time and place to purchase animals suitable for their requirements.

The practice of forestalling fairs still exists, and is a frequent source of complaint among cattle shippers who have arrived at the appointed places on the dates of the regular fairs and found that a large portion of the stock which should have been exposed on these occasions had already been sold to other purchasers who attended at the places on the previous days. Such a practice must be injurious to well-established fairs, but its continued existence depends on the buyers of live stock themselves.

It also appears that in some instances the measures adopted to prevent forestalling at certain fairs have been relaxed, to the dissatisfaction of those buyers who desired to purchase animals on the regular fair days.

Complaints have again reached the Department with regard to the holding of cattle fairs on the public streets of towns. The custom is a regrettable one, and the Department have had occasion to address local bodies on the subject. Apart from the injury which must result to cattle when herded together in large numbers in comparatively narrow thoroughfares through which live stock and street traffic, generally pass, the inconvenience to the public, who ordinarily use the streets on and after such occasions, and to residents of these places, must be considerable. Notwithstanding this, certain advantages, however, seem to be derived by inhabitants of the towns concerned, which outweigh any desire that might exist towards having the fairs held on convenient places adjoining the towns, rather than on the public thoroughfares.

During the year, the Transit Inspectors of the Department attended at 371 cattle, sheep, swine and horse fairs and visited railway stations where animals were being entrained from fairs on 412 occasions in the like period. The attendance of these officers at places of the kind has exercised a highly beneficial influence on the treatment which animals receive both at the fairs and during their entrainment at the stations. This is exemplified by the comparatively few complaints now received of ill-treatment of animals on these occasions. The vigilance of the constabulary has also materially contributed to this result.

When visiting the railway stations the Inspectors give special attention to the facilities provided for the entrainment of live stock.

There are comparatively few towns where fairs are held in Ireland which do not possess yards wherein animals may be laired after exposure at the fairs. The Transit Inspectors have given attention to the sanitary condition of these lairs, and a considerable improvement has been effected as regards the cleansing and disinfection of such places. The matter is one, however, in which Local Authorities could materially assist by framing regulations under Chapter 13 of the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895. Few Local Authorities in Ireland have exercised their powers in this respect.

The railway companies at a number of the cattle stations have improved the loading banks and other facilities for dealing with animals, and have, in a considerable number of instances, made arrangements and further arrangements for the better cleansing and disinfection of such premises, but the accommodation for the live stock traffic at certain stations, especially at places where some of the larger fairs are held, is still deficient. It is a matter for regret that, notwithstanding representations from the Department, there should still be delay in providing the desired facilities.

Instances have come under notice in which small animals have been conveyed in the same vehicles as full-grown cattle, with the result that some of the former have been injured or killed. It appears desirable that measures be adopted to obviate occurrences of this character. Injuries to live stock, especially in the case of swine, may occasionally occur when the vehicles are not overcrowded, and it is difficult to see what action of a practical nature can be adopted to prevent occurrences of the kind; but the reprehensible practice of allowing weak animals, such as newly-born calves, to be conveyed in trucks loaded with large or full-grown cattle, must be placed in quite a different category, and should be easily preventable by the persons responsible for the entrainment of live stock.

The railway companies have continued to provide covered-over trucks for the better carriage of live stock on their railways in accordance with the terms of the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904, but a few instances have come under notice in which new trucks without roofs were built for the conveyance of animals. This irregularity was probably due to oversight on the part of the companies concerned. Steps have been taken by the Department to have the provisions of their Order complied with.

On the whole, the cleansing and disinfection of railway vehicles used for animals on the different companies' lines has been satisfactorily carried out. At particular seasons of the year when live stock fairs are numerous and the traffic unusually heavy, some of the companies, owing to limited supplies of cattle trucks, have no small difficulty in giving due effect to the cleansing and disinfection regulations in consequence of the necessity which arises on such occasions to return the vehicles to the fairs as soon as possible after the animals have been discharged from them at the ports or other destinations.

Similar circumstances affect the supply of trucks available for the immediate transit of animals from these fairs, but the com-

panies appear to make every effort to prevent inconvenience to shippers, such as may arise from shortage of vehicles at the stations, although unforeseen circumstances may occasionally defeat their intentions in this respect.

In regard to the provision in the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904 for the
 SECURING OF BULLS securing of bulls by the head or neck while
 IN TRUCKS. being carried in trucks, it has been noticed
 that, in addition to being tied by their heads
 or necks, bulls are sometimes secured by ropes attached to rings
 in their noses, and, further, that the head or neck ropes are allowed
 to be slacker than those attached to the rings. This allows of the
 strain being entirely on the noses of the animals, and may result
 in injuries to these parts. Persons in charge of the entrainment
 of bulls should give particular attention to this matter.

Further instances have come under notice during the year wherein
 buyers of live stock have marked cattle for
 CRUEL MARKING the purposes of identification by cutting their
 OF CATTLE skins with a knife, and legal proceedings,
 at the instance of the Department, have been
 taken by the police, under the Cruelty to Animals Act, against
 offenders. Marking cattle in the way described is quite unnecessary
 and is to be deprecated. It is not only an act of cruelty to
 the animals, but is damaging to the hides.

The regulations which pertain to the shipment of animals from
 the Irish cattle exporting ports have been
 SUPERVISION OF carried out with efficiency throughout the
 LIVE STOCK year by the Department's staffs of inspectors
 SHIPMENTS. stationed at each port.

In connection with the live stock trade between Ireland and Great
 Britain, there are 134 vessels which possess
 VESSELS EMPLOYED fittings specially provided for animals in
 IN CATTLE TRADE accordance with the requirements. Some of
 these ships are very seldom used for convey-
 ance of animals. The older vessels, which were regularly
 employed in carrying live stock at the date of the Animals
 (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895, are being
 gradually replaced by new ships which possess passageways and
 also pens of the smaller dimensions. There are now only 51 of the
 older type of vessels engaged in the trade.

During the year, 869,181 cattle, 781,702 sheep, 824,071 swine,
 and 1,894 goats, were found by the Veteri-
 VETERINARY nary Inspectors at the different ports to be
 INSPECTION AT THE free from disease, and were exported to Great
 PORTS. Britain and the Isle of Man. In connection
 with these animals the Inspectors issued
 64,373 Certificates of Health. Very few of the animals which

arrived at the ports were found on inspection to be suffering from any of those contagious or infectious diseases scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

In 62 instances the Veterinary Inspectors considered that animals presented for shipment were unfit to undergo the voyages or be landed without unnecessary suffering. A number of incalf cows were included in these cases. The Inspectors drew the attention of the persons in charge to the condition of the animals, and in every instance they were either withdrawn from shipment, or shipment was deferred. The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904 provides that "no cow shall be carried on a vessel from any port in Ireland if the calving of the cow during the intended passage or on landing is reasonably probable." The Veterinary Inspectors are directed to draw the attention of owners or persons in charge of cows in respect to which it appears to them that during the intended voyage or on landing, calving is reasonably probable, and, although these officers exercise considerable diligence in this behalf, it not infrequently happens that cows, which present no indication of approaching parturition at the time of inspection and shipment, sometimes calve on board the vessels owing to the excitement arising from the unusual surroundings, conditions of the voyage, etc.

Very few reports have been received as to cruel treatment of live stock at the places of shipment. The Ship ABUSIVE TREATMENT Inspectors of the Department watch the OF ANIMALS. animals being moved on board the vessels, see them penned and secured on the ships, and, as far as possible, prevent any cruelty or abusive treatment towards them.

The question of the provision of food and water for animals on certain voyages between Ireland and Great FOOD AND WATER Britain has, throughout the year, again received considerable attention from the Department. In this connection, the absence OF ANIMALS ON VESSELS. of passageways leading to pens on some of the vessels engaged in the trade is a matter of much consequence, especially when animals require to be fed and watered during adverse conditions of weather at sea.

Special attention has been given to the question of the transit of old or infirm horses in and from Ireland, with regard to which the provisions of the CONVEYANCE OF HORSES. Conveyance of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1909 apply. The Department's staffs of Inspectors at the ports have been instructed to exercise vigilance, with a view to prevent shipment of animals of this description. During the year, however, no case of the kind came under notice.

The numbers of animals inspected after sunset during the year by aid of electric light and prior to shipment of animals from the Irish ports are shown in the following table.

ANIMALS INSPECTED BY AID OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Total.
1909.	179,952	53,824	72,773	85	306,760
1910.	171,493	57,487	74,553	44	303,777
Increase, 1910.	1,440	3,353	1,773	—	7,017
Decrease, 1910.	—	—	—	51	—

It will be observed that, except in the case of goats, an increase has occurred in each class of animals concerned when compared with 1909. The increase is probably caused by the late arrival of trains conveying animals from distant fairs to the ports.

Representations have been again addressed to the Department with a view to the time of inspection of animals being extended after 8.30 o'clock p.m.—the latest hour authorised for such inspection. The well-being of the export trade, however, requires that it should be conducted under humane conditions and that regard be given to the physical needs of the animals. If live stock which have been in movement without food and rest from the early hours of the morning cannot reach a shipping port in time for inspection before the hour of 8.30 o'clock p.m., it may reasonably be assumed that they require a respite from the further hardships of the sea journey. The Department, consequently, declined to extend the period within which animals may be examined and subsequently shipped from Irish ports.

The provisions of the Swine Fever (Movement from Ireland)

Order of 1904 and the Swine Fever (Movement from Ireland) Order of 1906, respectively, of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, have been carefully observed by the Department's Inspectors in reference to the licensing of swine for importation to Great Britain from Ireland.

It was, however, discovered that certain exporters of store swine had endeavoured by irregular or improper methods to obtain licences for the shipment of their animals. As a result of enquiries into these cases, the licences for importation were refused by the Inspectors until the terms of the Order were duly complied with. In one instance—where licences were obtained by the production of incorrect declarations—the Department caused legal proceedings to be instituted against the offender and fines were inflicted.

The Veterinary Inspectors at the ports have continued to act as licensing officers under the Sheep (Movement from Ireland) Orders made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in relation to the Sheep Dipping Regulations enforced by Local Authorities in Great Britain. Taken as a whole, the Dipping Regulations do not appear to have seriously interfered with the shipment of sheep from Ireland.

During the year 638 cattle, 58,736 sheep, and 32 swine, were imported into Ireland from Great Britain.

Before being allowed to land, these animals underwent careful veterinary inspection on board the vessels at the Irish ports. Complaints have again reached the Department as to the difficulties which have been experienced in procuring proper and adequate space on the decks of certain vessels for the examination of large consignments of sheep on arrival for importation. It is very desirable that the shipping companies should pay special attention to this matter. The provision of inadequate or unsuitable space on board a vessel for the purpose indicated may necessitate considerable delay in allowing the sheep to be landed.

The yards at the different cattle exporting ports, where animals are inspected before shipment, have been maintained in good order.

The cleansing and disinfection of cattle, yards, lairs at ports, and of the cattle-carrying vessels, were, on the whole, well carried out.

The following comparative table shows the number of cattle, sheep, and swine, exported from Ireland to Great Britain, together with the number killed or injured at sea during the years 1909-10.

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE, EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE NUMBER OF THESE ANIMALS KILLED OR INJURED DURING TRANSIT BY SEA.

Year	CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		Totals.	
	Exported.	Killed or Injured.	Exported.	Killed or Injured.	Exported.	Killed or Injured.	Exported.	Killed or Injured.
1909. . . .	517,498	213	550,350	131	127,126	216	2,095,678	562
1908. . . .	557,530	263	729,261	80	124,655	194	1,927,785	547
Increase, 1910. . .	38,504	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1910. . .	—	—	147,517	41	2,473	24	154,055	19

D. S. PRENTICE, M.R.C.V.S.

APPENDICES.

1.—LIST OF ORDERS.

List of Orders in force on the 31st December, 1910.

Date	Title or Subject of Order.
1873	
4th December, ..	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Sligo, Downmore West, and Tobaccoary into an United District for purposes of Inspection.
5th ..	Prescribing the method of Appointment of Veterinary In- spector for United District of Sligo, Downmore West, and Tobaccoary Poor Law Unions.
1886	
12th April, ..	The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1886.
1889	
24th February, ..	The Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Orders Amendment Order of 1889.
2nd March, ..	The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1889.
1900	
16th October, ..	The Cattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1900.
15th ..	The Plague-Freemans (Ireland) Order of 1900
15th ..	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1900
25th ..	The Sheep-Pox (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th ..	The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900
16th ..	The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th ..	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1900
16th ..	The Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1900
16th ..	The Parasitic Midge (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th ..	The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1900
16th ..	Exportation of Hares (Ireland) Order of 1900
16th ..	The Dublin Public Sales and Lairs Order of 1900
1901	
3rd April, ..	The Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th November, ..	The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th December, ..	The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901
1902	
30th May, ..	Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1902
1903	
22nd December, ..	The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903
1904	
1st March, ..	Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904
2nd May, ..	Epidemic Lympheglanditis (Ireland) Order of 1904.
29th November, ..	Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904, No. II.
30th ..	The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903 Amendment Order.

LIST OF ORDERS in force on the 31st DECEMBER, 1910—continued.

Date.	Title or Subject of Order
1908.	
23rd March, ...	The Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order of 1908.
9th October, ...	Animals (Traffic and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1908.
1909.	
16th November, ...	Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1909.
1907.	
28th January, ..	Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907.
4th February, ..	County Down (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907.
4th " ... "	Tyrone " " "
4th " ... "	Dublin " " "
3th " ... "	Fermanagh " " "
4th " ... "	Wexford " " "
19th March, ..	Londonderry " " "
27th " ..	County Borough of Dublin (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907
19th April, ...	Armagh (Control of Dogs) Order, 1907
6th May, ...	Antrim " " "
27th September, ..	Kerry " " "
6th December, ..	Liswick " " "
17th " ..	Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907, No. II.
1908.	
2nd March, ...	Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1908
18th " ..	Indicating that the expression "France," in Schedule to Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1908, includes Algeria and the Protectorate of Tunis.
1909.	
29th May, ..	Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1908 Amendment Order.
21st December, ..	Conveyance of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1909.
1910.	
27th January, ..	The Bovine Tuberculosis (Ireland) Order of 1910
3th April, ..	Sheep Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1910
23rd May, ..	The Animals (Notification of Diseases) (Ireland) Order of 1910.
12th September, ..	The Postal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1910
4th December ..	Prohibition of Landing of Hay and Straw from Denmark (excluding Ireland).

2.—CIRCULARS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
(VETERINARY BRANCH).

18 UPPER MEREDON STREET,

DUBLIN, 18th July, 1903.

No. 2564/10.

SIR,—Complaint having been received recently in this Department as to instances of bulls having had their nostrils torn as consequence of the way in which the animals had been tied by the nose-ring while in transit by rail, I have, in the circumstances, to suggest that it would be advantageous if your Company again called the attention of their employees to the Department's Circular of June, 1903, a further copy of which is enclosed, on the subject of precautions to be adopted in securing bulls in railway vehicles.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. GILL.

Secretary.

The Secretary or Manager of
each Railway Company.

Enclosure to Circular No. 2564/10.

Circular to Railway Companies in regard to the Tying of Bulls in
Transit by Railway.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
(VETERINARY BRANCH),

CASTLE STREET,

DUBLIN, June, 1903.

No. 1593/03.

SIR,—I am directed by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland to acquaint you, for the information of your Board of Directors, that a communication has been received in the Department from the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals drawing attention to the acute suffering and injury (likely to be inflicted if bulls, when being carried in railway vehicles, are tied by the nose-ring only; as there is much likelihood in such circumstances of the ring being torn from the nostrils should the animal—as experience shows is probable—struggle to free itself during the excitement of the journey.

For their own safety, as well as that of any other cattle occupying the same vehicle, it is very desirable that bulls, while in transit by rail, should be tied up to the side of the wagon in a manner allowing of only a short range of movement. Tying by the nose-ring, if resorted to in such circumstances, should, it is considered, be regarded only as a supplementary method of securing the animal, while the principal tying should be by means of a head rope or rope round the horns. Care should moreover, be taken to see, not only that this rope is of sufficient strength to prevent its being broken, but also that it is so adjusted as to guard against any possibility of undue strain being brought to bear upon the nose-tying.

The Department hope that your Directors will be so kind as to see foregoing recommendations are, as far as practicable, given effect to in connection with the carriage of bulls in transit on your Company's system.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. CANTRELL.

Chief Clerk.

The Secretary or Manager
of each Railway Company.

CIRCULARS.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
(VETERINARY BRANCH),
35 UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, 4th May, 1910.

No. 1973/10

SHEEP DIPPING.

SIR,—The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to transmit herewith, for the information of your Local Authority, copies of a further Order on the above subject, entitled the Sheep Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1910, which has been made recently by the Department under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

This Order consolidates, with certain modifications, the provisions previously in force under the Sheep Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1903, and the Autumn Dipping of Sheep (Ireland) (Temporary) Order of 1909. At the same time it revokes both of these Orders, together with the Sheep Scab (Local Regulations) (Ireland) Order of 1905, and all Regulations made by Local Authorities under the latter Order.

The principal alterations in former procedure resulting from new Order will be—

- (i) The shortening by fifteen days of the duration of the Autumn Dipping Period, which is now prescribed as terminating on 15th November, instead of, as previously, on 30th November.
- (ii) The reduction by a month of the time during which Market Regulations will operate in the Summer Dipping Period. The Period will commence as before on 15th June, but the need for sheep exposed for sale being accompanied by a Declaration as to their having been dipped during such period will not begin to apply until 15th July.
- (iii) The extension of uniform requirements as regards the Autumn Period to the entire country. In certain Counties in 1909 the second dipping was carried out under local Regulations. These will now be superseded by the provisions of the new Order.
- (iv) The introduction of gross pecuniary penalties—vide Article 4 of the Order—on the subject of exemptions from dipping.

These changes will, the Department believe, be found to be generally advantageous.

Coördinal co-operation on the part of the different Local Authorities in giving effect to the Order is hoped for by the Department. Sheep dipping continues to receive marked attention in Great Britain, and it is essential that this country, which has to rely so much on access to the Best and Markets for exportation for the sale of its sheep, should be not less solicitous in endeavouring, by all suitable means, to preserve its flocks from disease more especially as sheep diminishing in Great Britain, is, unfortunately, still rather prevalent in Ireland.

The Department wish, in these circumstances, to bring to the special notice of your Local Authority, the duties and powers imposed and conferred on them under Articles 13, 14, and 19 of the Order respectively.

A further communication respecting the publication of the Order, the provision of Forms, and other details in relation to the working of the Order, will be addressed to your Local Authority as soon as possible.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. GELL,
Secretary.

The Clerk to each Local Authority

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
(VETERINARY BRANCH),
15 UPPER MERIDON STREET,
DUBLIN, 22nd June, 1906.

No. 2665/10.

ANIMALS (NOTIFICATION OF DISEASE) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1900.

SIR,—The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to forward herewith, for the information of your Local Authority, some copies of the above-named Order, which has been made by the Department, regarding the notification by veterinary surgeons or veterinary practitioners of any cases of contagious or infectious disease of certain specified kinds which may come before them in private practice, and providing, among other things, for the payment by Local Authorities of a fee of two shillings and sixpence in respect of each such notification.

This Order, which comes into force on 1st正月, will give effect in Ireland to the Act passed on the subject last year, entitled the "Diseases of Animals Act, 1905," a copy of which will also be found enclosed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

The Clerk of each Local Authority.

3.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—EXPENDITURE in connection with SWINE FEVER and RABIES during the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1910.

—	Compensation	Salaries.	Travelling.	Miscellaneous and Localities Expenses.	Gross Expenditure.	Defect Amount received by Sale of Carcases.	Net Expenditure.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Swine Fever.	1,031 7 3	6,514 11 10	1,785 7 5	776 11 5	17,108 3 3	3,537 9 3	14,570 9 10
Rabies.	—	—	5 11 11	—	5 11 11	—	5 11 11
Total.	1,031 7 3	6,514 11 10	1,791 10 4	776 11 5	17,113 11 1	3,537 9 3	14,576 17 10

TABLE 2.—EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES (County Councils) under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the Orders passed thereunder, during the Year 1910.

DIVISION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	EXPENDITURE.			Amount repaid during the year ended 31st December, 1910, to the Local Authorities from the General Public Diseases Fund.
	SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS.	OTHER EXPENSES.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
County Borough of Dublin.	599 17 9	12 10 1	612 7 10	579 3 9
County Carlow.	152 4 0	9 5 10	161 10 10	84 18 0
" Dublin.	999 15 5	30 3 5	1029 0 11	442 18 2
" Kildare.	372 14 8	137 9 11	510 4 7	146 2 3
" Kilkenny.	391 3 6	—	391 3 0	—
King's County.	188 12 0	10 0 0	198 12 0	135 9 4
County Longford.	190 12 6	28 16 8	219 9 2	59 0 0
" Louth.	112 0 0	115 11 2	227 11 2	81 0 11
" Meath.	253 16 1	5 8 0	301 4 1	156 4 3
Queen's County.	108 3 0	—	108 3 0	—
County Westmeath.	311 18 11	142 18 1	454 17 0	158 12 3
" Wexford.	311 18 3	14 4 0	326 2 8	203 14 7
" Wicklow.	350 18 7	44 8 4	395 4 11	190 15 1
PROVINCE OF MYTHLEN.				
County Borough of Cork.	184 10 7	21 14 4	306 6 11	45 12 1
" " Limerick.	33 0 0	—	33 0 0	32 10 0
" " Waterford.	30 16 10	—	30 16 10	—
County Clare.	305 17 0	—	305 17 0	189 18 4
" Cork.	1,686 9 2	325 4 8	2,011 13 10	825 19 2
" Kerry.	924 6 0	110 4 8	1,034 10 8	1,068 10 1
" Limerick.	792 17 0	8 10 0	801 7 0	414 8 6
" Tipperary (N. Riding).	110 6 0	13 9 0	123 9 0	—
" Tipperary (S. Riding).	321 14 4	24 15 5	345 9 0	320 15 3
" Waterford.	440 13 8	390 2 11	830 16 7	243 10 3
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				
County Borough of Belfast.	325 0 0	5 10 0	330 10 0	142 18 6
" " Londonderry.	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	25 0 0
County Antrim.	161 0 0	74 2 0	235 2 0	79 8 9
" Armagh.	306 18 7	47 18 3	354 16 10	304 14 2
" Cavan.	477 10 4	70 7 11	547 18 3	—
" Donegal.	671 10 0	178 11 2	849 1 2	618 17 11
" Down.	380 5 4	34 5 0	417 8 1	180 8 3
" Fermanagh.	178 8 0	53 0 3	231 8 3	130 8 7
" Londonderry.	412 9 10	107 7 4	520 17 2	212 15 0
" Monaghan.	351 19 6	1 2 0	353 1 6	171 1 0
" Tyrone.	400 4 7	328 15 3	728 3 10	264 16 7
PROVINCE OF CONNUGHT.				
County Galway.	560 0 0	30 0 4	590 0 4	566 3 10
" Leitrim.	170 3 10	25 19 0	195 3 10	109 14 2
" Mayo.	354 0 0	4 5 0	358 5 0	59 19 9
" Roscommon.	321 18 0	4 12 0	326 6 0	372 5 6
" Sligo.	350 0 0	62 3 9	412 3 9	80 0 0
Total.	15,079 3 8	5,262 12 9	20,341 16 5	8,140 16 10

* Includes £14 compensation paid for two cows slaughtered and found diseased with glanders.

† The amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to the Local Authorities in 1910 in respect of expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., in Ireland in each year from 1900 to 1910, inclusive.

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1900.	4,998,359	4,386,876	1,268,521	366,078	597,656	242,247
1901.	4,973,323	4,378,750	1,219,185	315,409	555,798	238,866
1902.	4,782,223	4,215,865	1,337,610	365,684	606,165	245,865
1903.	4,664,112	3,844,604	1,385,516	356,150	655,341	245,241
1904.	4,676,716	3,857,919	1,315,156	350,222	624,861	244,145
1905.	4,638,924	3,714,832	1,164,316	284,869	618,678	244,606
1906.	4,676,492	3,816,600	1,217,068	247,347	625,335	247,669
1907.	4,732,458	4,156,106	1,217,840	246,286	634,890	241,153
1908.	4,689,264	4,135,358	1,145,179	253,041	628,664	243,666
1909.	4,688,888	3,979,516	1,200,065	242,614	644,701	240,677

TABLE 4.—NUMBER of Dogs Licensed in Ireland in each year from 1900 to 1910, inclusive.

(From information supplied by the Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks.)

Years.	Dogs.	Years.	Dogs.
1900.	407,700	1906.	478,169
1901.	422,750	1907.	483,690
1902.	632,800	1908.	489,720
1903.	648,750	1909.	494,390
1904.	455,840	1910.	503,470
1905.	556,130		

TABLE 5.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in Ireland with the Number of Swine which died Diseased, Number of Swine slaughtered Diseased, and Number of Swine slaughtered as Exposed to Infection, in each Year from 1900 to 1910, inclusive.

YEAR.	Number of Outbreaks.	Diseased Swine which died.	* Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as diseased in 1901 (slaughtered before or otherwise exposed to infection).	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
1900	-	351	439	990	2,753
1901	-	343	347	978	3,033
1902	-	295	268	734	2,434
1903	-	210	235	824	3,597
1904	-	301	301	630	3,429
1905	-	127	54	254	1,149
1906	-	95	139	317	793
1907	-	163	213	745	2,043
1908	-	158	193	615	3,004
1909	-	87	109	273	1,297
1910	-	106	112	402	1,849

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF CONFIRMED OUTBREAKS OF SWINE FEVER IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES OF IRELAND DURING THE YEAR 1910, WITH THE NUMBER OF SWINE REPORTED TO HAVE DIED OR TO HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED.

PROVINCE.	Number of Outbreaks.	Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
ULSTER.	2	1	2	2	18
MUNSTER.	1	1	1	—	58
LEINSTER.	162	116	399	1,847	598
CONNAUGHT.	1	1	—	—	1
Total for Ireland	166	119	402	1,849	675
Districts of Local Authorities.					
ULSTER:					
County Borough of Belfast	—	—	—	—	9
County Carrick	2	1	2	2	6
County Fermanagh	—	—	—	—	1
County Londonderry	—	—	—	—	1
County Monaghan	—	—	—	—	1
MUNSTER.					
County Borough of Limerick	—	—	—	—	1
County Clare	—	—	—	—	1
County Cork	1	—	1	—	21
County Kerry	—	—	—	—	24
County Limerick	—	—	—	—	10
County Tipperary, S.R.	—	—	—	—	1
LEINSTER.					
County Borough of Dublin	74	64	297	1,562	453
County Dublin	21	34	54	266	89
County Kildare	1	1	—	2	3
County Kilkenny	2	—	4	3	1
County King's	—	—	—	—	2
County Louth	1	1	1	12	—
County Meath	—	—	—	—	3
County Queen's	—	—	—	—	1
County Wexford	3	10	42	28	42
County Wicklow	1	—	1	2	4
CONNAUGHT.					
County Galway	1	1	—	—	—
County Roscommon	—	—	—	—	1
Total	166	119	402	1,849	675

ANTHRAX.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which ANTHRAX was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked and particulars relating thereto, from 1900 to 1910, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties	Outbreaks.	DISEASED ANIMALS.				Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Dead.	Recovered.	
1900,	1	2	7	-	7	-	1
1901,	2	2	4	1	3	-	-
1902,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1903,	4	4	11	-	11	-	-
1904,	4	4	7	1	6	-	-
1905,	4	4	7	-	7	-	-
1906,	4	4	8	-	8	-	-
1907,	3	3	5	-	5	-	-
1908,	5	8	11	-	11	-	-
1909,	7	9	9	-	9	-	-
1910,	6	6	12	-	12	-	-

TABLE 8.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of ANTHRAX in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1910, with the Number of Animals reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Outbreaks.	Diseased Cattle which died.	Cattle slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Cattle or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Anthrax.
ULSTER,	3	6	-	-	-
MUNSTER,	1	1	-	-	-
LEINSTER,	2	3	-	-	-
CONNAUGHT,	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Ireland,	6	12	-	-	-
Districts of Local Authorities					
ULSTER:					
County Antrim	1	2	-	-	-
" Down	1	3	-	-	-
" Londonderry	1	1	-	-	-
MUNSTER:					
County Tipperary, N.B.	1	1	-	-	-
LEINSTER:					
County Carlow	1	4	-	-	-
" Longford	1	1	-	-	-
Total	6	12	-	-	-

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 20th May, 1904 (when Epizootic Lymphangitis was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts), to the year 1910, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Diseased Animals.			Animals destroyed as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1904 (from 20th May).	1	1	1	—	—
1905, ..	3	25	25	—	10
1906, ..	1	1	1	—	4
1907 to 1910, ..	—	—	—	—	—

GLANDERS.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which GLANDERS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1900 to 1910, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	DISEASED ANIMALS.						Animals destroyed as suspected.
			Remains discarded from the carcasses.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Reported.	Remains discarded from the carcasses.	
1900, ..	4	10	—	15	11	4	—	—	—
1901, ..	4	5	—	6	5	—	—	—	—
1902, ..	10	10	—	42	38	5	—	—	—
1903, ..	4	6	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
1904, ..	3	11	—	34	31	3	—	—	—
1905, ..	14	30	—	106	101*	5	—	11	—
1906, ..	6	8	—	16	16	1	—	3	—
1907, ..	8	7	—	12	11	1	—	—	—
1908, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910, ..	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	2

* 20 Horses and 2 Mares.

† 25 Horses and 1 Ass.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER of outbreaks of GLANDERS in the Administrative Counties of Ireland reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1910, with the Number of Animals reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

PROVINCE.	Number of Outbreaks.	Animals which died.	Animals slaughtered and found to have been diseased.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased horses, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Glanders or Fever.
ULSTER.	1	—	2	—	7
MUNSTER.	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER.	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT.	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Ireland.	1	—	2	—	7
Districts of Local Authorities.					
ULSTER County Londonderry.	1	—	2	—	7
Total.	1	—	2	—	7

PARASITIC MANGE.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which PARASITIC MANGE was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1900 to 1910, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1900.	18	106	163
1901.	24	174	231
1902.	27	161	221
1903.	30	186	225
1904.	28	162	252
1905.	33	169	322
1906.	23	85	150
1907.	23	77	94
1908.	17	42	59
1909.	19	77	110
1910.	19	62	82

TABLE 12.—RETURNS OF THE NUMBER OF OUTBREAKS OF PARASITIC MANGE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES OF IRELAND, WHICH WERE REPORTED TO HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR 1910, WITH THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ATTACKED BY THE DISEASE.

PROVINCE.	No. of Outbreaks.	No. of Animals attacked.
ULSTER,	26	38
MUNSTER,	16	22
LEINSTER,	12	15
CONNAUGHT,	6	7
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	60	82
Districts of Local Authorities.		
ULSTER—		
County Borough of Belfast,	15	19
“ Antrim,	2	4
“ Cavan,	1	2
“ Down,	2	5
“ Londonderry,	7	7
“ Tyrone,	1	1
MUNSTER—		
County Borough of Cork,	4	4
“ Cork,	6	10
“ Kerry,	1	2
“ Limerick,	4	5
“ Tipperary, N.B.,	1	1
LEINSTER—		
County Borough of Dublin,	5	6
“ Kildare,	4	6
“ Meath,	1	1
Queen's County,	1	1
County Wicklow,	1	1
CONNAUGHT—		
County Leitrim,	1	1
“ Mayo,	1	2
“ Sligo,	4	4
TOTAL,	62	82

RABIES.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which RABIES was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1900 to 1910, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Administrative Counties.	DISEASE ATTACK.			Animals destroyed as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Dead.	
1900,	8	15	15	15	24
1901,	2	2	2	.	26
1902, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
1903,	2	2	2	.	.
1904, . . . . .	}	.	.	.	.
to . . . . .		.	.	.	.
1910, . . . . .		.	.	.	.

SHEEP SCAB.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which SHEEP SCAB was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Sheep attacked, from 1900 to 1910, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked in each year.
1900,	56	545	7,144
1901,	50	545	7,564
1902,	35	615	7,818
1903,	32	615	8,300
1904,	35	586	6,453
1905,	31	359	4,253
1906,	29	256	3,513
1907,	33	353	5,198
1908,	34	384	6,182
1909,	34	445	7,159
1910,	35	463	6,075

TABLE 16.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the Year 1910, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

PROVINCE.	No. of Outbreaks.	No. of Sheep attacked.	Districts of Local Authorities.	No. of Outbreaks.	No. of Sheep attacked.
UNION.	141	865	MUNSTER—continued.		
MUNSTER.	81	1,231	County Kerry.	3	18
LEINSTER.	181	3,255	" Lincolns.	4	88
CONNAUGHT.	69	704	" Tipperary, N.R.	4	326
			" " S.R.	10	164
			" Waterford.	14	297
TOTAL FOR IRELAND.	463	6,075			
Districts of Local Authorities.			LEINSTER—		
UNION.			County Borough of		
County Borough of			Dublin.	3	38
Londonderry.	1	11	" Carlow.	14	75
" Antrim.	4	21	" Dublin.	15	393
" Armagh.	6	17	" Kildare.	39	732
" Cavan.	28	99	" Kilkenny.	6	199
" Donegal.	11	89	King's County.	7	33
" Down.	51	297	County Longford.	1	12
" Fermanagh.	7	58	" Louth.	5	24
" Londonderry.	17	111	" Meath.	34	546
" Monaghan.	9	61	Queen's County.	3	22
" Tyrone.	12	61	County Westmeath.	19	500
			" Westford.	13	348
			" Wicklow.	22	394
			CONNAUGHT		
			County Galway.	44	423
			" Leitrim.	2	3
			" Mayo.	4	124
			" Roscommon.	10	148
			TOTAL.	463	6,075

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND.

TABLE 17.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the Years from 1900 to 1910, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.					
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Calves.	Total.
1900.	275,459	427,891	7,443	710,793	34,736	745,519
1901.	281,939	346,954	6,299	615,192	30,725	645,917
1902.	306,882	356,554	10,634	674,070	85,161	759,231
1903.	246,987	506,506	6,724	810,117	87,538	897,655
1904.	232,186	470,361	6,869	709,416	62,920	772,336
1905.	334,943	458,667	6,905	800,515	62,316	862,831
1906.	240,566	473,425	6,867	719,858	55,486	775,344
1907.	297,104	492,790	6,221	796,115	60,828	856,943
1908.	228,195	528,585	9,739	766,519	64,859	831,378
1909.	265,652	490,312	13,377	769,341	52,785	822,126
1910.	258,595	543,236	12,324	814,155	52,996	867,151

* Including 41,711 Milk Cows and 27,481 Springers

† " 41,373 " " " 29,184 "

‡ " 45,980 " " " 29,812 "

YEAR.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			TOTAL CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
1900.	478,081	384,182	862,263	673,847	41,365	715,212	2,362,785
1901.	484,516	303,869	843,325	529,292	36,867	566,159	2,082,602
1902.	599,319	456,183	1,055,502	605,166	34,864	640,030	2,633,615
1903.	484,762	380,917	865,679	541,601	28,318	570,919	2,266,594
1904.	372,159	307,107	679,266	478,952	26,128	505,080	2,016,700
1905.	359,923	349,613	709,536	362,791	1,602	364,393	1,813,580
1906.	281,174	304,289	585,413	409,510	15,826	425,336	1,869,517
1907.	317,039	343,876	660,915	448,375	7,129	455,504	1,884,285
1908.	367,070	354,608	721,678	371,337	13,825	385,162	1,976,830
1909.	430,839	440,019	870,858	316,891	16,237	333,128	2,035,412
1910.	536,794	581,337	1,118,131	301,276	22,479	323,755	1,921,326

* Including 21,423 Store Sheep

† " 18,673 "

YEAR.	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	TOTAL ANIMALS.
		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.			
1900.	1,848	103	16,359	19,183	35,646	67	2,279	2,362,785
1901.	2,856	194	11,497	13,945	25,637	58	1,867	2,113,399
1902.	1,448	222	11,143	13,805	25,280	122	1,785	2,082,602
1903.	1,519	265	15,897	16,267	27,719	81	968	2,633,615
1904.	2,099	250	15,909	16,366	27,599	83	1,321	2,016,700
1905.	2,291	262	14,132	16,389	30,723	10	1,723	1,862,327
1906.	2,417	257	13,319	16,243	33,816	11	1,437	1,900,008
1907.	2,037	196	13,195	17,496	33,253	23	1,394	2,021,534
1908.	3,070	249	13,019	15,325	28,653	21	1,871	2,004,941
1909.	3,319	234	13,738	15,273	29,335	9	1,686	2,046,639
1910.	1,896	277	15,580	15,945	31,802	18	2,099	1,921,326

TABLE 18.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT
THE PORTS OF

BRIST PORTS.	CATTLE.						Total.
	Fat.	Stores.	Milk Cows.	Stew- ing.	Other Cattle.	Calfes.	
Belfast, ..	282	286	—	3	367	—	947
Belfast, ..	26,769	109,028	7,338	9,798	369	3,689	147,311
Coleraine, ..	90	1,128	3	1	23	—	1,275
Cork, ..	7,438	83,130	3,306	6,063	3,123	24,637	97,624
Drogheda, ..	19,906	12,324	244	18	—	6	32,498
Dublin, ..	166,441	126,189	36,314	5,425	3,379	10,737	382,706
Dundalk, ..	7,937	19,268	699	462	—	—	28,177
Dundrum (Down), ..	141	21	7	—	—	—	169
Greencore, ..	880	11,163	1,698	2,823	—	6	14,515
Larne, ..	739	23,769	—	209	—	1,364	26,173
Larne, ..	77	507	—	—	2,124	269	2,977
Londonderry, ..	16,246	50,572	1,396	4,177	816	9,682	77,089
Midhurst, ..	23	561	—	2	17	—	543
Midway, ..	9	164	—	1	—	—	174
Newry, ..	467	6,615	50	15	—	20	7,167
Portrush, ..	27	368	—	5	—	1	401
Rosslare, ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sligo, ..	652	1,444	3	17	945	—	2,721
Warrenpoint, ..	—	49	—	—	—	—	49
Waterford, ..	25,382	98,770	143	397	832	3,016	128,538
Wexford, ..	496	76	11	27	618	—	1,227
Wexford, ..	1,645	1,912	5	—	—	3	3,565
TOTAL, ..	399,536	468,358	45,080	29,812	12,324	52,890	897,930

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT
THE PORTS OF

BRIST PORTS.	CATTLE.						Total.
	Fat.	Stores.	Milk Cows.	Stew- ing.	Other Cattle.	Calfes.	
Androsia, ..	5,111	14,113	3,623	2,733	194	299	26,064
Ayr, ..	7,253	56,544	1,098	1,831	302	2,418	63,388
Barnes, ..	499	6,014	231	935	—	1	7,719
Bristol, ..	2,681	19,041	712	1,369	1	5,314	28,808
Chester, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover, ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Falmouth, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkehead, ..	16,828	53,649	2,222	3,687	76	15,686	81,721
Fleetwood, ..	8,369	11,076	1,337	1,401	4	80	22,266
Glasgow, ..	54,861	81,341	2,228	4,701	7,565	16,582	148,468
Grosvenor, ..	724	11,480	10	82	—	—	12,247
Haywards, ..	5,167	46,968	6,675	2,265	99	319	60,083
Holyhead, ..	30,374	56,745	5,548	3,327	687	2,797	90,688
Liverpool, ..	110,768	86,768	22,103	6,414	3,297	6,945	235,148
London, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester, ..	21,086	66	47	5	8	—	21,212
Newhaven, ..	—	226	—	33	—	20	279
Plymouth, ..	2,306	189	4	4	—	116	2,615
Portsmouth, ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Preston, ..	1,864	—	14	5	—	4	1,927
St. John, ..	8,139	4,913	1	—	—	12	13,065
Southampton, ..	146	573	26	328	—	235	1,278
Swansea, ..	733	19,715	—	260	—	1,149	21,868
Wimboron, ..	141	21	7	—	—	—	169
TOTAL, ..	259,556	468,358	45,080	29,812	12,324	52,890	897,930

Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1910, showing
Embarkation in Ireland.

Tonnage				Tonnage			Grade	Imports From.
Ton.	Stons.	L. b. & c.	Total	Ton.	Stons.	Total		
733	—	4,570	5,303	1,319	1	1,320	—	Bellona.
7,283	246	14,513	22,042	9,094	6,596	15,690	126	Bellona.
148	—	364	512	74	2	76	1	Coleraine.
16,601	8,447	49,136	65,184	15,973	183	16,156	4	Coleraine.
21,091	—	29,321	50,412	3,060	1,641	4,701	25	Coleraine.
181,484	—	176,189	357,673	191,339	1,155	192,494	61	Drogheda.
15,946	30	29,726	39,701	14,242	1,016	15,258	1,175	Drogheda.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Dundrum (Down)
15,099	—	14,307	29,406	3,660	1,685	5,345	483	Dundrum (Down)
—	1,012	1,804	2,816	319	4,377	4,696	6	Greenore.
18	30	18	66	—	—	—	—	Larne.
6,317	8,763	29,129	35,205	5,117	109	5,226	2	Larne.
—	—	30	30	486	—	486	—	Larne.
11	—	3	14	1,640	—	1,640	—	Larne.
3,032	49	4,368	7,429	1,094	190	1,284	11	Larne.
—	—	23	23	26	—	26	—	Larne.
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Larne.
2,279	—	7,289	10,000	21,277	416	21,693	—	Larne.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Larne.
24,997	—	32,391	57,388	23,093	5	23,098	2	Larne.
8,487	—	6,949	15,397	7,536	—	7,536	1	Larne.
15,996	40	4,816	20,792	4,696	—	4,696	—	Larne.
329,147	18,637	261,557	599,341	301,376	22,479	323,855	1,894	TOTAL.

(continued on next page)

Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1910, showing
Debarcation in Great Britain.

Tonnage				Tonnage			Grade	Imports From.
Ton.	Stons.	L. b. & c.	Total	Ton.	Stons.	Total		
82	2	212	356	173	5,847	6,020	63	Antwerp.
111	860	2,477	3,448	466	7,228	7,694	65	Ayr.
67	58	145	270	4,300	16	4,316	2	Barnsley.
5,863	6,863	7,131	19,857	8,811	2	8,813	2	Bristol.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cardiff.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dover.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Falmouth.
17,754	1,582	27,297	45,633	13,453	3	13,456	1	Falmouth.
3,210	3,715	12,985	19,910	1,451	496	1,947	2	Falmouth.
3,097	90	11,771	15,458	19,037	99	19,136	8	Glasgow.
44	65	812	921	26	42	68	—	Greenock.
3,393	3,093	6,765	13,251	24,784	59	24,843	8	Heysham.
66,849	—	63,765	130,614	135,938	1,713	137,651	489	Holyhead.
205,371	1,534	241,436	448,341	98,229	1,366	99,595	1,334	Liverpool.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	London.
16,348	—	16,703	33,051	1,071	—	1,071	4	Manchester.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Newhaven.
1	—	—	1	241	—	241	1	Plymouth.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Portsmouth.
163	—	—	163	663	—	663	—	Preston.
471	—	323	794	515	—	515	—	St. John.
320	—	32	352	296	—	296	2	Southampton.
—	185	533	718	30	1,763	1,793	6	Stranraer.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Whitehaven.
329,147	18,637	261,557	599,341	301,376	22,479	323,855	1,894	TOTAL.

(continued on next page)

TABLE 18—continued.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1910, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

British Ports.	Horses				Mules or Jackets	Asses.	Total Animals
	Stallions	Mares	Colts	Total			
Belfast	—	2	—	2	—	—	2,472
Bellfast	17	2,561	4,586	7,164	3	44	193,078
Coleraine	1	5	7	12	—	2	1,879
Cork	—	645	1,462	1,753	1	370	181,207
Drogheda	—	33	32	65	—	—	87,911
Dublin	297	5,096	4,467	9,749	10	375	266,119
Dundalk	1	897	967	1,535	1	364	26,471
Dundrum (Down)	—	—	—	—	—	—	270
Greencore	2	4,351	2,556	6,909	—	6	54,443
Larne	8	212	428	648	—	3	34,443
Lisburn	—	—	9	9	—	34	3,970
Londonderry	11	155	193	359	1	23	113,905
Midland	—	1	3	4	—	—	1,053
Midway	—	—	2	2	—	2	1,285
Norway	2	20	10	32	—	5	15,943
Portlough	—	2	4	6	—	—	456
Rosslare	2	49	87	138	—	3	122
Sligo	—	13	6	19	—	—	20,486
Warrington	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Waterford	29	1,545	1,734	3,381	2	536	173,445
Westport	—	4	5	9	—	—	24,265
Wexford	—	2	4	6	—	—	26,359
Total.	277	13,580	13,943	31,503	18	2,049	1,257,666

TABLE 19—continued.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1910, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain

British Ports	Horses				Mules or Jackets	Asses	Total Animals
	Stallions	Mares	Colts	Total			
Andover	4	200	796	992	—	3	12,226
Ayr	4	23	193	220	—	4	74,830
Barnes	—	136	291	377	—	1	12,383
Bristol	2	192	322	516	—	400	39,059
Cardiff	—	1	1	2	—	—	2
Dover	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Falmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulham	23	1,927	2,323	4,271	2	445	162,543
Gloucester	8	1,743	1,640	3,391	1	30	49,939
Glasgow	21	663	1,233	2,028	3	46	185,132
Greenock	—	34	51	85	—	1	12,612
Grays	1	554	950	1,505	—	6	160,767
Holyhead	199	7,713	5,436	13,348	2	16	378,849
Liverpool	8	2,113	1,431	3,652	7	1,081	787,316
London	—	17	21	38	—	1	46
Manchester	4	324	123	451	2	4	86,435
Newhaven	—	7	29	37	1	—	305
Plymouth	—	40	82	122	—	2	3,590
Portsmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Presen	—	10	7	17	—	—	3,099
Stith	—	23	34	57	—	2	14,458
Southampton	—	78	72	150	—	—	2,062
Strassburg	6	211	677	944	—	6	24,355
Whitehaven	—	—	—	—	—	—	179
Total.	277	13,580	13,943	31,503	18	2,049	1,257,666

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1910, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

ARDROSSAN.

Export Ports	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats	Horses	Males or Females	Asses	Total Animals.
Belfast,	26,664	841	1,643	42	901	—	5	26,324
Dundalk,	10	—	2,387	—	6	—	—	2,393
Newry,	203	15	180	10	5	—	—	423
Total,	26,964	856	4,020	52	912	—	5	32,239

AYR.

Belfast,	58,464	1,222	4,681	45	216	—	4	67,374
Larne,	4,324	2,166	8,613	—	2	—	—	9,485
Total,	62,788	3,468	7,694	45	218	—	4	74,839

BARROW.

Belfast,	1,719	268	4,216	2	372	—	1	12,083
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BREISTOL.

Belfast,	1	—	—	—	5	—	3	9
Cork,	15,332	14,373	2,977	1	280	—	38	33,261
Dublin,	5	—	2	—	52	—	—	59
Waterford,	11,062	4,582	4,265	1	172	—	300	20,444
Wexford,	2,248	1,322	1,566	—	4	—	—	5,343
Total,	28,648	20,677	8,823	2	516	—	440	53,058

CARDIFF.

Belfast,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
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DOUGLAS.

Belfast,	423	237	14	—	82	—	—	736
Dublin,	828	2,264	2	—	10	—	—	2,994
Total,	1,251	2,501	16	—	92	—	—	3,730

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1910, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

DOVER.								
Export Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Horses.	Males or Females.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Waterford.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
FALMOUTH.								
Dublin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FISHGUARD.								
Cork.	44,548	33,582	3,268	1	1,025	1	203	82,325
Rosslare.	2	1	2	6	138	—	3	152
Waterford.	39,177	13,833	8,886	—	3,108	1	239	73,243
Total.	93,727	47,415	12,156	7	4,271	2	445	162,343
FLEETWOOD.								
Belfast.	14,861	11,810	1,193	2	2,838	—	10	26,844
Londonderry.	7,399	7,971	666	2	60	1	11	16,117
Total.	22,260	19,781	1,859	4	2,897	1	21	42,961
GLASGOW.								
Belfast.	593	430	793	—	2	—	—	2,158
Belfast.	18,888	855	219	2	729	1	6	17,709
Coleraine.	1,955	512	76	1	15	—	2	1,568
Cork.	5,594	57	—	—	191	—	—	5,722
Dublin.	49,920	4,225	3,458	3	991	—	1	78,489
Larne.	2,977	63	—	—	6	—	24	3,070
Londonderry.	41,799	8,843	1,642	2	253	—	8	51,967
Midford.	543	30	86	—	4	—	—	1,053
Malroy.	218	14	1,049	—	2	—	2	1,285
Portrush.	822	23	20	—	4	—	—	879
Sligo.	2,023	786	11,410	—	10	—	3	14,237
Waterford.	5,093	—	8	—	13	—	—	5,114
Westport.	838	224	6	—	—	—	—	1,068
Total.	148,463	15,458	23,130	8	2,038	3	40	183,102
GREENOCK.								
Belfast.	4,134	—	—	—	4	—	—	4,138
Coleman.	49	—	—	—	1	—	—	50
Dublin.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Londonderry.	8,014	411	62	—	4	—	1	8,492
Portrush.	68	—	6	—	2	—	—	76
Total.	12,265	411	68	—	11	—	1	12,755

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1910, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

HEYSHAM.

EXPORT PORTS	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast, ..	12,497	290	—	8	1,274	—	3	15,063
Dublin, ..	33,045	8,009	24,277	—	147	—	—	65,479
Londonderry, ..	15,230	5,382	557	—	24	—	3	21,206
Total,	60,682	13,691	24,834	8	1,545	—	6	100,707

HOLYHEAD.

Dublin, ..	83,053	27,189	132,497	14	6,439	2	99	249,204
Greenore, ..	10,515	23,576	5,154	483	6,909	—	6	54,443
Total,	93,568	122,345	137,651	499	13,348	2	14	312,643

LIVERPOOL.

Bellis, ..	34	4,878	427	—	—	—	—	5,339
Belfast, ..	6,447	11,629	569	3	673	—	3	18,667
Cork, ..	27,525	17,471	9,971	—	137	—	323	54,666
Drogheda, ..	32,408	86,323	5,091	23	63	—	—	87,911
Dublin, ..	198,473	624,391	24,332	28	1,437	—	338	344,405
Dundalk, ..	23,197	56,701	18,271	1,773	1,329	1	384	87,168
Londonderry, ..	4,687	13,185	299	—	6	—	—	18,181
Newry, ..	9,564	7,414	1,966	1	33	—	4	15,438
Rigo, ..	98	5,264	12,578	—	9	—	—	21,649
Warrington, ..	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Waterford, ..	18,180	39,932	9,437	1	45	—	—	67,155
Westport, ..	399	15,173	7,340	1	14	—	—	22,937
Wexford, ..	1,317	19,376	3,687	—	2	—	—	23,516
Total,	235,138	448,353	97,537	1,234	3,952	1	1,061	387,310

LONDON.

Belfast, ..	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	19
Cork, ..	8	—	—	—	3	—	1	12
Dublin, ..	1	—	—	—	16	—	—	17
Total,	9	—	—	—	68	—	1	48

MANCHESTER.

Belfast, ..	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Dublin, ..	23,253	33,954	1,971	4	545	2	4	60,827
Total,	23,253	33,954	1,971	4	545	2	4	60,833

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1910, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

NEWHAVEN.

IRISH PORTS	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast, ..	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
Waterford, ..	278	—	—	—	14	1	—	293
Total,	278	—	—	—	25	1	—	304

PLYMOUTH.

Belfast, ..	16	—	—	—	2	—	—	12
Cork, ..	2,970	1	241	1	95	—	2	3,207
Dublin, ..	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Waterford, ..	153	—	—	—	22	—	—	175
Total,	3,139	1	241	1	122	—	2	3,506

PORTSMOUTH.

Dublin, ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
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PRESTON.

Dublin, ..	1,527	193	863	—	17	—	—	3,000
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SILLOTH.

Dublin, ..	13,464	194	513	—	94	—	2	14,167
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SOUTHAMPTON.

Belfast, ..	59	—	—	1	13	—	—	73
Cork, ..	1,117	—	298	1	115	—	—	1,531
Dublin, ..	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	18
Waterford, ..	94	269	—	—	4	—	—	367
Total,	1,270	269	298	2	150	—	—	2,062

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1910, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

STRANRAER.

FROM PORTS	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Larne, ..	21,848	479	1,783	6	438	—	5	24,959

WHITEHAVEN.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundrum (Down), ..	169	—	—	1	—	—	—	170
Total,	169	—	—	1	—	—	—	170

TABLE 21.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1910.

Month.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January, ..	52,568	22,364	41,697	4	1,623	—	3	120,559
February, ..	45,331	12,466	30,734	29	2,034	1	29	91,614
March, ..	62,463	14,963	26,806	194	3,689	1	73	106,229
April, ..	64,879	18,126	27,502	470	3,545	1	221	107,839
May, ..	58,383	44,695	19,027	433	4,695	—	321	123,163
June, ..	57,734	105,815	9,365	283	3,149	2	469	176,831
July, ..	51,449	140,646	5,619	279	3,391	2	245	201,542
August, ..	71,663	140,439	7,555	165	2,892	4	194	222,825
September, ..	110,122	68,922	17,713	25	2,467	2	114	229,369
October, ..	137,900	79,693	34,114	12	2,813	2	27	254,611
November, ..	109,689	38,071	46,802	5	1,932	—	16	196,636
December, ..	51,472	29,939	56,886	21	1,392	2	28	129,729
Total,	869,181	731,793	324,071	1,894	31,691	18	2,649	1,969,599

TABLE No.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from 1900 to 1910, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE					Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Calves.	
1900, . .	192	494	—	586	20	616
1901, . .	119	384	—	454	15	449
1902, . .	164	881	1	1,048	42	1,110
1903, . .	68	748	—	816	75	891
1904, . .	100	680	—	780	48	838
1905, . .	87	684	—	771	32	803
1906, . .	51	805	—	856	51	907
1907, . .	253	765	—	998	39	1,037
1908, . .	277	766	—	983	31	964
1909, . .	317	786	—	1,143	14	1,157
1910, . .	704	1538	—	1,242	9	1,251

*Including 25 "Milk Cows" and 91 "Springers."

† " 50 " " 62 "

‡ " 38 " " 12 "

YEAR.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep and Swine.
	Shops.	Leads.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
1900, . .	325	4,111	4,434	—	59	59	5,199
1901, . .	225	3,658	3,893	1	19	20	4,562
1902, . .	165	1,973	2,141	68	1	69	3,339
1903, . .	1	2,600	2,601	—	—	—	3,722
1904, . .	998	1,329	2,527	—	167	167	3,598
1905, . .	436	2,780	3,216	—	—	—	4,029
1906, . .	432	1,327	2,009	—	—	—	2,916
1907, . .	128	2,820	2,948	—	—	—	3,983
1908, . .	148	3,735	3,873	—	—	—	4,837
1909, . .	402	3,041	3,443	1	1	2	4,604
1910, . .	234	2,127	2,361	—	10	10	3,628

YEAR.	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.
		And Ponies.	Horses.	Cart-horses.	Total.			
1900, . .	—	—	20	28	48	—	—	5,157
1901, . .	10	1	20	35	56	—	—	4,428
1902, . .	11	1	19	38	58	—	2	3,101
1903, . .	—	—	50	67	117	1	—	3,510
1904, . .	11	—	35	87	129	—	—	3,461
1905, . .	1	1	25	39	65	—	—	4,195
1906, . .	—	—	23	37	60	—	—	2,946
1907, . .	—	—	40	45	100	—	—	4,088
1908, . .	—	—	38	95	131	—	—	4,988
1909, . .	—	—	59	71	130	—	—	4,731
1910, . .	—	—	26	66	92	—	—	3,729

TABLE 23.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1910, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Ports of Embarkation	CATTLE						Total
	Fat.	Stags	Male Calves	Spencers	Other Cattle	Cows	
Belfast,		304	21	92	.	6	423
Dublin,	704	110	11	.	.	3	828
Total,	704	414	32	92	.	9	1,261

	SHEEP			SWINE			Goats
	Sheep	Lambs	Total	Fat	Stags	Total	
Belfast, . . . . .	.	277	285	.	14	14	.
Dublin,	234	1,870	2,104	.	2	2	.
Total,	234	2,127	2,361	.	16	16	.

	HORSES				Mares or Females	Amos	Total Animals
	Stallions	Mares	Colts	Total			
Belfast,	20	62	82	.	.	770
Dublin,	6	4	10	.	.	2,944
Total,	26	66	92	.	.	3,720

TABLE 24.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1910, showing the Port of Debarcation in the Isle of Man.

Port of Debarcation	CATTLE						Total
	Fat.	Stags	Male Calves	Spencers	Other Cattle	Cows	
Douglas,	704	414	32	92	.	9	1,261

	SHEEP			SWINE			Goats
	Sheep	Lambs	Total	Fat	Stags	Total	
Douglas,	234	2,127	2,361	.	16	16	.

	HORSES				Mares or Females	Amos	Total Animals
	Stallions	Mares	Colts	Total			
Douglas,	26	66	92	.	.	3,720

TABLE 25.—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Exported from Ireland through Great Britain to the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1910, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Ports.	Number of Horses.			
	Sligo	Malin	Galway	Total
Belfast, . . .	-	712	503	1,214
Cork, . . .	-	7	11	18
Dublin, . . .	8	601	447	1,116
Downpatrick, . . .	-	460	268	718
Greencastle, . . .	-	1,589	860	2,449
Larne, . . .	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	5	274	330	609
Wexford, . . .	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	13	4,109	2,418	6,533

ANIMALS IMPORTED INTO IRELAND.

TABLE 26.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during each of the Years from 1909 to 1910, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE						SHEEP			
	Cows, Bulls, and Cows.					Calves	Total	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	For Cattle	Bees Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes	Other Cattle	Total						
1909.	—	102	—	102	25	127	1,408	21	1,429	
1910.	—	249	—	249	62	311	29,429	29,486	21,734	
1909.	2	634	2	638	82	720	36,827	1,935	38,762	
1910.	15	603	—	620	29	649	21,736	12,242	41,232	
1909.	—	408	—	408	21	429	29,691	6,065	35,756	
1910.	—	564	—	564	41	605	23,081	6,739	42,535	
1909.	—	1,13	—	113	26	139	15,231	9,027	34,258	
1910.	1	617	4	622	33	655	46,896	16,096	62,992	
1909.	2	278(a)	2	282	73	355	26,719	5,329	32,048	
1910.	15	613(b)	30	643	24	667	21,995(c)	6,431	28,426	
1910.	29	672(c)	49	721	52	773	25,431(d)	5,215	30,646	

(a) Includes 21 Milch Cows and 22 Springers.

(b) " 27 " " " 20 "

(c) " 30 " " 40 "

(d) " 16,067 Short Sheep

(e) " 22,232 " "

Year.	SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	HORSES.				Horses or Ponies.	Total Animals.	
	For Slaughter.	For Breeding.	Total.		For Slaughter.	For Breeding.	Total.	Total.			
1900	5	5	10	1,755	7	116	1,267	4,212	12,26	17	8,021
1901	2	45	47	29,862	2	31	4,722	26,585	21,734	2	42,093
1902	2	40	42	21,421	2	31	2,732	6,522	2,736	2	27,289
1903	1	22	23	15,221	6	27	2,822	6,265	8	16,023	
1904	5	10	15	28,022	17	182	2,229	1,212	6,861	2	12,678
1905	8	14	22	15,072	7	679	2,622	2,686	6,862	2	16,139
1906	2	60	62	24,662	2	229	2,527	2,582	1,005	2	49,042
1907	7	21	28	47,418	18	203	1,086	1,212	1,273	2	62,129
1908	—	21	21	21,612	8	697	2,261	2,266	2,267	8	49,027
1909	—	46	46	20,035	21	286	2,411	1,811	1,812	2	21,126
1910	—	22	22	21,036	18	203	2,266	1,779	6,108	5	12,027

TABLE 27.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from showing the Ports of

Import Ports.	CATTLE							SHEEP			
	Fat	Stores	Milk Cows	Spring-cals	Other Cattle	Calves	Total	Fat	Stores	Lambs	Total
Belfast,	—	39	14	29	39	45	159	1,304	3	293	14,543
Coleraine,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	183	—	117
Cork,	—	8	4	—	—	—	25	163	121	5	1,868
Drogheda,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin,	23	549	12	37	—	13	302	4,565	7,033	1,661	14,119
Dundalk,	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Dundrum (Dewy),	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greencore,	—	10	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Larne,	5	31	13	4	—	21	64	143	2,769	380	3,161
Larne,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larne,	1	29	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—
Larne,	—	21	6	—	—	1	28	—	217	473	1,159
Malinbeg,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	74
Newry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	117
Portlaoise,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	5	136	162
Rooskey,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	11	—	11
Sligo,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	190	51	—	123
Warrington,	—	11	—	—	—	2	13	—	147	—	247
Wexford,	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
Wexford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
Total,	29	579	56	41	60	71	628	13,354	22,253	3,319	38,726

TABLE 28.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from showing the Ports of

Export Ports.	CATTLE							SHEEP			
	Fat	Stores	Milk Cows	Spring-cals	Other Cattle	Calves	Total	Fat	Stores	Lambs	Total
Andros,	—	39	4	1	37	12	74	4,114	2,368	130	7,106
Ayr,	—	3	2	19	—	4	26	3,425	5,180	302	12,947
Barnes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol,	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	239	47	—	366
Dover,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falmouth,	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
Falkland,	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	444	45	—	569
Flintwood,	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	7
Glasgow,	1	124	15	9	9	13	174	1,405	3,443	2,962	8,019
Gresham,	—	13	—	3	—	—	16	23	302	104	429
Haydock,	8	1	—	9	4	1	13	30	5	—	37
Holyhead,	12	72	8	7	2	3	105	254	68	3	380
Leamport,	—	34	4	1	4	—	43	210	129	25	364
Larne,	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
Manchester,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,307	—	1	1,311
Newcastle,	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Plymouth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	88
Portsmouth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shiloh,	—	48	—	—	—	—	48	939	2,562	201	3,711
Southampton,	—	—	—	7	—	2	9	21	1	—	22
Stamming,	5	31	12	3	—	—	31	—	1,290	99	1,394
Swansea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrington,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	29	379	56	41	60	71	628	13,164	22,253	3,329	38,736

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1910.
Debarcation in Ireland.

Sexes.			Goods.	Houses.				Males or Females.	Ages.	Total Arrivals.	British Ports.
Full Swins.	Shore Swins.	Total.		Shed-Rooms.	Alarms.	Gold-mines.	Total.				
.	7	7	2	30	264	300	120	4	2	2	Belfast.
.	.	.	.	.	6	5	11	.	.	18,111	Belmont.
.	.	.	1	7	191	200	298	.	.	129	Coleman.
.	.	.	.	.	3	7	10	.	.	1,000	Cork.
.	23	23	2	230	1,322	790	3,314	.	3	10	Drumcree.
.	.	.	.	.	50	5	15	.	3	16,785	Dublin.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	17	Dundalk.
.	1	1	1	4	915	117	426	.	1	1	Dundrum (Down).
.	.	.	.	15	70	12	105	1	.	450	Greenane.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,400	Larne.
.	.	.	.	8	21	10	45	.	.	21	Loughmuck.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,395	Loughmuck.
.	.	.	.	2	4	3	9	.	.	74	Malpas.
.	.	.	.	.	5	5	5	.	.	204	Norsey.
.	.	.	4	5	28	45	78	.	.	127	Parkish.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	Reefers.
.	.	.	.	12	1	2	5	.	.	357	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	120	120	120	371	.	.	323	Whitehead.
.	1	1	.	7	8	16	.	.	.	3	Westport.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	Westford.
.	22	22	10	321	3,209	1,779	4,309	5	7	43,907	Total.

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1910.
Embarkation in Great Britain.

Sexes.			Goods.	Houses.				Males or Females.	Ages.	Total Arrivals.	British Ports.
Full Swins.	Shore Swins.	Total.		Shed-Rooms.	Alarms.	Gold-mines.	Total.				
.	3	3	.	6	68	42	116	.	.	7,900	Ardsinna.
.	.	.	.	14	80	130	224	.	.	13,506	Ayr.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	2	Barnes.
.	1	1	.	2	133	134	267	.	.	413	Bristol.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dover.
.	.	.	4	19	180	225	424	.	.	4	Falmouth.
.	2	2	.	3	70	197	270	.	.	948	Fidgway.
.	7	7	3	12	70	127	215	4	.	122	Fleetwood.
.	.	.	.	4	16	14	36	.	.	8,960	Glasgow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	961	Glenmark.
.	.	.	3	3	21	43	67	.	.	130	Harlow.
.	17	17	3	219	1,394	686	2,009	.	4	2,344	Hatfield.
.	2	2	1	15	96	126	240	.	5	955	Liverpool.
.	.	.	.	.	16	11	27	.	.	39	London.
.	.	.	.	.	4	5	9	.	.	1,500	Manchester.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Newhaven.
.	.	.	.	13	13	36	.	.	.	209	Plymouth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Southampton.
.	.	.	24	365	65	542	.	.	.	4,300	Salford.
.	.	.	1	3	3	4	.	.	.	25	Southampton.
.	.	.	.	27	74	62	123	1	.	1,606	Stranraer.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stranraer.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Whitehaven.
.	22	22	10	321	3,209	1,779	4,309	5	7	43,907	Total.

TABLE 29.—RETURN of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1910.

Month.	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	Horses	Mules or Juncois.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January, .	11	1,305	.	.	182	.	2	1,500
February, .	137	2,760	7	.	227	.	.	3,131
March, .	55	2,181	2	.	243	.	.	2,481
April, .	110	2,351	2	.	255	.	.	2,718
May, .	102	3,004	5	.	292	.	.	3,403
June, .	38	1,301	1	.	462	1	.	1,763
July, .	31	371	.	1	409	.	1	812
August, .	.	180	.	.	705	.	1	946
September, .	25	9,546	.	3	422	.	1	9,997
October, .	72	14,577	3	5	493	4	2	15,154
November, .	35	870	8	1	268	.	.	1,182
December, .	36	529	4	.	292	.	.	661
Total,	638	38,734	32	10	4,492	5	7	43,889

TABLE 30 (a).—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Imported into Ireland through Great Britain from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1910, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	Number of Horses			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total
Belfast, . . .	12	94	55	161
Dublin, . . .	15	299	55	329
Rosslare, . . .	.	1	4	5
Wexford, . . .	.	2	2	4
Total, . . .	27	326	116	499

TABLE 30 (b).—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Directly Imported into Ireland from Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1910, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total
Belfast,
Portmah,
Total,

TABLE 31.—RETURN of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
1909 to 1910.

YEAR	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	For Cattle.	Slaves Cattle for Fetters- for Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1909, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910, .	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1909, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
1910, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
1910, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1910, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 32.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
showing the Ports

Ports of IMPORTATION.	CATTLE					SHEEP		
	For Cattle.	Slaves Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

from the Isle of Man during each of the Years from
inclosed.

SWINE.			Total Pigs and Sows.	Cows.	HORSES.				Mares or Females.	Aunts.	Total Animals.	Year.
Ful. Sows.	Stew Sows.	Total.			Stew Hors.	Mares.	Colt Hors.	Total.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1992
—	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	9	—	—	10	1993
—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	5	1994
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1995
—	—	—	14	—	—	1	4	5	—	—	19	1996
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1997
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8	—	—	8	1998
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	5	1999
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	3	1900
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1901
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	3	1902

from the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1910,
of Debarcation.

SWINE.			Stew.	HORSES.				Mares or Females.	Aunts.	Total Animals.	Towns or Districts.
Ful. Sows.	Stew Sows.	Total.		Stew Hors.	Mares.	Colt Hors.	Total.				
—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	3	Belfast, Dublin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	3	Total.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

Places in Ireland during the Year ended 31st December, 1910,
Embarkation and Debarcation.

Goods	Months.				Tons on Trucks.	Asses	Total Animals.	Inns Ports.
	Boatmen	March	Goldings	Total.				
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	57	Cork to Ashoka Pier
"	"	1	4	5	"	"	135	" " to Ballin
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" " to Ballin Island
"	"	1	3	4	"	"	65	" " to Queenstown
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" " to Waterford
"	"	2	7	9	"	"	255	Total
1	"	"	1	1	"	"	1,175	Ashoka Pier to Cork
"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	Ballin " "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Ballin " "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	Spoke Island " "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	64	Queenstown " "
"	"	"	2	2	"	"	65	Waterford " "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	3	3	6	"	"	1,364	Total
"	"	3	3	6	"	"	21	Waterford to Ballin
"	"	7	1	8	"	"	65	" " to Queenstown
"	"	"	1	1	"	"	154	" " to Mullagh
"	"	16	2	17	"	"	610	Total
"	"	2	3	5	"	"	405	Ballin to Waterford
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Ballin " "
"	"	2	1	3	"	"	2,300	Queenstown " "
"	"	4	5	9	"	"	2,375	Total
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Ballin to Waterford
"	"	6	30	36	"	"	5,671	Ballin to Limerick
"	"	"	3	3	"	"	130	Ballin to " "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	180	Ballin to " "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	Ballin to " "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	880	Ballin to " "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	Ballin to " "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	Ballin to " "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	5	13	18	"	"	9,299	Total
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	629	Queenstown to Queenstown
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	35	Queenstown to Mullagh
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Limerick to Limerick
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	1	3	"	4	"	"	913	Mullagh to Queenstown
"	"	1	4	5	"	"	54	Ballin to Mullagh
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,377	Ballin to " "
"	"	1	1	2	"	"	1,661	Total
"	"	3	"	3	"	"	1	Mullagh to Ballin
"	"	"	1	1	"	"	25	Mullagh to Limerick
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	Mullagh to Mullagh
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	122	Mullagh to Mullagh
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	Mullagh to Mullagh
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Mullagh to Mullagh
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Mullagh to Mullagh
1	1	27	56	64	"	"	27,342	Total

(1910). W. 41264—B. 65, 85, 9/11. C. & Co. Ltd. G.A.

